The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WESTERN TRADE.

The salesman that addresses a thousand people each day, ought to say only the right thing at the right time, and to say it in the best manner; the salesman that addresses a million people a day, commending the merit of what he has to sell, would naturally be costly. He addresses the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the man of business in his counting-house, the cultivated woman at the family fireside. He is in a thousand places at once; he enters the houses of the people, and therefore it is of the first importance that he perform his duty intelligently and faithfully. The commercial traveler is justly said to be the pioneer of trade, but he addresses himself only to those who buy to sell again—his sphere is restricted; not so the salesman who speaks for himself in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper—he is always at work, early and late. If this salesman does his work well (which consists in presenting the merit of what he has to sell in an intelligent manner, and in conformity with the truth), the value of his services increases with time, and multiplies in value.

Travelers' Guide.

PALMER HOUSE (fire-proof)—
State and Monroe-sts.
The best furnished house in the U. S.
POTTER PALMER, Proprietor.

BREVOORT HOUSE—
143 Madison-st.,
M. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—
Cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.,
JOHN B. DRAKE & Co., Proprietors.

Dealers in Artistic and Fine Goods for Household and Personal Use.

SILKS AND FINE DRESS GOODS—
CHAS. GOSSAGE & Co.,
106, 108 and 110 State-st.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS—
N. MATSON & Co.,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

WEDDING STATIONERY & INVITATIONS
JANSEN, MCCLURG & Co.,
117 and 119 State-st.

HOTEL RANGES AND COOKING APPARATUS—
(Bramhall, Deane & Co.)
B. E. GIVAUDAN,
110 Lake-st.

MEN'S FINE UNDERWEAR—
BROWN, PRIOR & FISK,
165 Wabash-av.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE—
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
83 and 85 State-st.

SCALES—
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co.,
111 and 113 Lake-st.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—
MERIDEN BRITANNIA Co.,
556 Broadway, N. Y.
N. MATSON & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

SAFES—
HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK Co.,
147 Dearborn-st.

DIAMONDS—
N. MATSON & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

OIL PAINTINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, AND IMPORTERS OF WORKS OF ART—
M. O'BRIEN,
208 Wabash-av.

ARTISTIC TAILORS—
EDWARD ELY & Co.,
165 Wabash-av.

ART WORK IN STERLING SILVERWARE—
GORHAM MANUFACTURING Co.,
1 Bond-st., New York.

SEWING-MACHINES—
SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.,
111 State-st.

CARRIAGES—
STUDEBAKER BROTHERS,
South Bend, Ind.; 265 Wabash-av.

FINE WATCHES—
N. MATSON & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING OUTFITS—
W. E. SPENCER & Co.,
54 State-st.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES—
N. MATSON & Co.,
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

PIANOS (Chickering & Sons)—
A. REED & SON,
Van Buren and Dearborn-sts.

The cards will appear daily in first column first page in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
For further particulars address
JOHN MANNING,
Care Publisher CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 42, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows: Amerique, Pouzolz, Saturday, Oct. 14, 3 p. m. St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Oct. 21, 8 a. m. St. Laurent, Lachesnez, Saturday, Oct. 28, 3 p. m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper, ... Saturday, Oct. 14
SOMERSET, Western .... Monday, Oct. 23
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

THE CENTENNIAL TORCH!
FOR PROCESSIONS AND PARADES!
SHALER'S LATEST AND BEST!

As much better than Shaler's old torch, or any other, as a modern steamboat is better than Fulton's old "Clermont." Prices—50c Each, $5.00 per Dozen, $40 per Hundred. Made and sold by the SHALER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 4 Murray-st., New York. Also, Portable Gas Machines, for making gas from Naphtha. The best, cheapest, and safest light in the world; from a single burner to 4,000.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

MISCELLANEOUS.

Milwaukee and Racine Brick
AT HALE'S AGENCY, 90 LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Joseph Little and Anthony Goodeagan, under name of Joseph Little & Co., is dissolved, and business will be carried on hereafter by Joseph Little.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS
TO ORDER.
Great Reduction in Prices,
But NO CHANGE in QUALITY of fabric or workmanship.
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 Washington-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT
STONE CAMEO SETS,
AND
ROMAN GOLD SETS,
At prices that will tempt you to buy, at
A. H. MILLER'S,
The oldest Jeweler in the West,
No. 61 Washington-st., near State.

An elegant assortment of
WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AT ABOUT
HALF THE REGULAR PRICES
Now being closed out at the
BANKRUPT SALE,
Cor. of Lake and Clark-sts.
Every article Warranted.

FURS.

THE CANADA
FUR MANUF'G CO.,
Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin.
Offer to the Trade and Fur Manufacturers,
100 Shetland Seal Sacques.
100 Canada Mink Sacques.
1,000 Seal, Otter, and Beaver Sets.
1,500 Canada Mink Sets.
3,500 Alaska Mink Sets.
800 Lynx and Centennial Sets.
2,500 Imitation Seal Sets.
8,300 Robes in Buffalo, Wolf, Raccoon, etc.
Largest variety of fur trimmings, furriers' skins, and materials.
Special Inducements and Liberal Terms.
Any article made to order at shortest notice.
BEAK & BUCHER.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And Applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW.
Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

FOR SALE.
2,000,000 Cigars
To be sold in the next thirty days, embracing all styles Domestic and Spanish brands; ranging from $18 to $40; principally hand-made goods. Also large stock Smoking Tobacco. A rare opportunity for buyers. Special discounts for cash; on good paper, 90 days.
69 & 71 WABASH-AV.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.
Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $8? The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.
Very choice loans on very choice business property at SEVEN; $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000 at 8. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES
To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HATS.

HATS Men's and Boys' Dress and Business Hats. Large Variety. Low Prices.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 Madison-st.

ALL SETTLED.

The Result in Ohio and Indiana Definitely Ascertained.

A Republican Majority of 9,000 in the Buckeye State.

Besides a Gain of Five Republican Members of Congress.

The Indiana Democracy Carry Their State Ticket by 3,000 Majority.

But the Republicans Gain Five Congressmen, Making Ten Out of Thirteen.

And Also Secure a Working Majority in the Legislature.

The Cook County Republican Legislative Conventions Yesterday.

A Full Ticket Placed in the Field—The Material of Which It Is Composed.

South Carolina Rifle-Clubs Feeling the weight of Federal Authority.

Gov. Chamberlain's Proclamation to the Confederate Butchers.

Tilden's Grand Operation at Brady's Bend—Ruining an Entire Town.

A New York Tilden Club Goes Over Solidly to Hayes.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

LATEST RETURNS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—The Republican State Committee to-night revised their returns, and now estimate Barnes' majority at 6,707. The fifty-two counties reported on Boynton, Supreme Judge, indicate that the majority of the balance of the State ticket will reach 9,000. The Republicans gain five Congressmen.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 12.—The official report from Montgomery County gives Bell 8,998; Barnes, 7,873; Boynton, 7,889; Finck, 8,973.

McMahon's majority for Congress in the district is 95.

INDIANA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12—10 p. m.—Official returns have been received from eighty-three counties, giving the following majorities:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Adams	......	1,183	Lawrence	240	......
Allen	......	3,441	Madison	......	856
Bartholomew	......	469	Marion	1,821	......
Blackford	......	210	Marshall	......	603
Boone	289	......	Martin	......	468
Brown	......	625	Miami	......	230
Carroll	......	218	Monroe	118	......
Cass	......	455	Montgomery	......	126
Clark	......	788	Morgan	216	......
Clinton	......	330	Newton	334	......
Daviess	......	370	Noble	57	......
Dearborn	......	1,334	Ohio	95	......
Decatur	......	74	Orange	......	253
DeKalb	......	190	Owen	......	519
Delaware	1,352	......	Parke	616	......
Dubois	......	1,705	Porter	469	......
Elkhart	264	......	Posey	......	650
Fayette	299	......	Pulaski	......	294
Floyd	......	1,028	Putnam	......	540
Fountain	17	......	Randolph	1,836	......
Franklin	......	1,396	Rush	291	......
Fulton	......	149	Scott	......	296
Gibson	5	......	Shelby	......	789
Grant	633	......	Stark	......	105
Greene	109	......	St. Joseph	......	6
Hamilton	1,378	......	Steuben	1,371	......
Hancock	......	535	Switzerland	108	......
Hendricks	1,053	......	Tippecanoe	234	......
Henry	1,782	......	Tipton	......	313
Howard	1,050	......	Union	231	......
Huntington	81	......	Vanderburgh	105	......
Jackson	......	1,001	Vermilion	343	......
Jasper	497	......	Vigo	......	248
Jay	70	......	Wabash	1,200	......
Jefferson	310	......	Warren	960	......
Jennings	196	......	Warrick	......	420
Johnson	......	530	Washington	......	711
Knox	......	708	Wayne	......	2,370
Kosciusko	574	......	Wells	......	800
LaGrange	880	......	White	......	143
Lake	638	......	Whitely	......	388
Laporte	......	350			

Democratic majority, 1,346.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Complete returns from eighty-four counties, nearly all of which are official, give a net Democratic majority of 1,621. The remaining counties gave a Democratic majority in 1872 of 1,837. The counties to hear from are Benton, Clay, Crawford, Harrison, Perry, Pike, Spencer, Sullivan, and Switzerland. Complete official returns may swell the majority to 4,000.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

stand as follows:

Democrats—First District, Fuller; Second, Cobb; Third, Bicknell; and Hamilton in the Twelfth.

Republicans—Brown, Fifth; Robinson, Sixth; Hanna, Seventh; Hunter, Eighth; White, Ninth; Calkins, Tenth; Evans, Eleventh; and Baker, Thirteenth.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the most reliable returns received the Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 23; Independents, 1; Republicans, 25; doubtful, 1. House—Democrats, 43; Independent, 1; Republicans, 52; doubtful, 1.

It is impossible at present to give a correct estimate of the Independent vote for Harrington. It will probably reach 7,000.

SUMMING UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12—Midnight.—The defeat of Gen. Harrison and the State ticket, which was conceded by every one this afternoon, has not taken the spirit out of the Republicans, although they are terribly chagrined over the result. A large gathering assembled in front of the rooms of the State Central Committee to-night, and were addressed by Col. Friedly, E. B. Martindale, S. J. Peelle, A. D. Straight, and others, and a very good spirit was manifested. The campaign for the Presidential election will be carried forward with much vigor, and Gen. Harrison will begin another general canvass of the State next week. All the speakers who entered into the State campaign will take part, and the fight will be as aggressive and determined as was that for the State ticket.

THE DEMOCRATS

had out their guns and bands to-night, and jollified at various points in the city. Gov. Hendricks made a speech, in which he denounced the campaign of the Republicans, and said that the result was a rebuke to the "bloody shirt" element. This sentiment is valuable as showing the tendency of the dear Governor already to tickle the Southern rebel portion of his party.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

still stands one of the substantial fruits of the election—a gain of five. The Legislature is close, but Republican. We have 53 in the House of Representatives to 48 Democrats. The Senate is probably a tie, which is owing to the fact that two-thirds of the Senators holding over are Democrats. Harrison's majority in this county is 1,491

LAPORTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 12.—The most intense excitement still prevails. The Democracy are jubilant, and are hooting around. Huge bonfires blaze in the streets. The Republicans will not yield the State, and are quiet. They held an enthusiastic meeting at the wigwam this evening.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12—9:40 p. m.—We have returns from 896 townships and wards in eighty-five counties, which gave a net Democratic majority of 1,344. The same places in 1872 gave a net Democratic majority of 35. The counties from which nothing has been heard gave Hendricks a majority of 3,130.

LOCAL POLITICS.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The First District Republican Senatorial Convention met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Globe Hall, No. 54 Desplaines street. The First District is composed of the First, Ninth, and Tenth Wards. The Convention was called to order by John Lyle King, and John A. Hunter was made Chairman. He stated that the object of the Convention was to choose two Representatives to the State Legislature. John Getties was made Secretary, and Messrs. McNally, Eckhardt, and Ald. White were appointed a Committee on Credentials. The Committee was out about three minutes, and reported the list of delegates heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE as "all right."

Mr. Eckhardt nominated Mr. William H. Thompson as State Representative. The nomination was seconded by Ald. White, who moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, deciding that the nomination must be put to a ballot.

Mr. McNally nominated Col. E. L. Easton. Ald. White, David J. Lyon, and J. R. Dyball were also nominated. Mr. Dyball withdrew his name, and Mr. Thompson was unanimously nominated as the first Representative. He stated that he should attend to the back-tax question, the Militia law, and other important matters. He would work for the Republican party and the interests of Chicago, and he thanked them for the nomination.

In balloting for the second Representative, Col. Easton received twenty-two votes, and Dave Lyon two. Ald. White withdrew before the ballot was taken, and requested his friends to vote for Col. Easton. The latter's nomination was then made unanimous.

D. W. Clark, Jr., John B. Raymond, and Ald. White were appointed as a Senatorial Committee.

Col. Easton arrived at this stage of the proceedings, and was received with applause. He said he was not disappointed, although he had not sought the influence of any man for the position. He returned his sincere thanks for the confidence manifested in him, and promised that, if elected, he would look after questions of reform in taxation and would faithfully serve the interests of Chicago in the Legislature.

David Lyon was called for, and said he concurred in the action of the Convention, and his voice in the future would be heard in the indorsement of the nominees. Reform was the pivotal question of the future. While a small cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, hung over Indiana, Ohio was for the Republican party, and on the 7th of next November the Democratic party would be treated to the neatest kind of a Hell-Gate explosion. [Laughter and applause.]

The Hon. John C. Dore spoke in a similarly hopeful strain, and indorsed the nominations as the best that could have been made.

Ald. White made a brief speech commending the action of the Convention.

Also Mr. William Baker, a colored man of the First Ward.

The Convention then adjourned.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A model Convention was that of the Second District. The delegates met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, for the nomination of a State Senator and two Representatives. Those present were gentlemen, and it needs not to be said that the order was perfect. William C. Phillips called the Convention to order, and Maj. Woods nominated Mr. Kirk Hawes for temporary Chairman. The motion was carried, and Mr. Hawes took his seat. Col. John H. Roberts was elected Secretary and Mr. R. B. Stone Assistant Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. C. H. Ham, W. R. Page, and G. T. Williams were appointed by the Chair as a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee retired and soon reported a list of delegates, as named in THE TRIBUNE some days ago.

Mr. Page, of the Second Ward, moved that the temporary officers of the Convention be made the permanent officers. Carried.

It being decided that votes be by wards, Mr. Page desired to nominate Dr. D. S. Smith for the office of State Senator. Mr. Culbertson nominated A. J. Galloway, "the old war-horse." J. L. High nominated D. N. Bash, of the Fourth Ward, and Mr. Adkinson, of Lake, nominated F. L. Kimme, of Lake, "a young war-horse able to pull any load imposed upon him." S. M. Millard, of Hyde Park, placed the name of C. N. Hardy, of Hyde Park, before the assembly. Each name was greeted with applause from the delegation from which it was nominated, and eulogistic remarks were made for all.

Without further ado the balloting commenced. The informal ballot resulted: Dr. D. S. Smith, 8; A. J. Galloway, 10; D. N. Bash, 14; C. N. Hardy, 5; F. L. Kimme, 5. The first formal ballot was then taken, the delegations standing firmly by their candidates, and resulted like the informal ballot. The third ballot saw a little change by the introduction of two new names—O. H. Horton and George W. Bogue. The count resulted as follows: Smith, 9; Galloway, 6; Bash, 15; Hardy, 4; Kimme, 4; Horton, 2; and Bogue, 1.

No little canvassing and trading was done in the following few minutes. The next ballot, which proved to be the final one, resulted as follows:

Total number of votes cast	41
Necessary for a choice	21
Bash	25
Horton	16

Mr. Bash was declared to be the nominee of the Convention. He was called to the front and thanked the Convention most sincerely for the honor conferred upon him. He should do all in his power for Cook County and the people whom he represented. [Applause.]

The next business was the nomination of two candidates for the House of Representatives, and the nominations were as follows: Solomon P. Hopkins of Lake, by Mr. Thomas, of Lake. J. W. E. Thomas (colored), of the Second Ward, by Mr. H. W. Jackson, of the Second Ward; A. L. Rockwell, of the Third Ward, by Mr. Wilson, of the Third; and W. O. Cole, of the Third, by Mr. Culbertson. Mr. J. L. High made a few terse remarks strongly indorsing Mr. Rockwell as a rising young lawyer, a good Republican, and representative man. The informal ballot was taken, there being no further nominations, and the result was 22 votes for Hopkins, 4 for Thomas, 6 for Rockwell, and 9 for Cole. The next and formal vote gave Rockwell 8 votes, and the balance—33—to Mr. Hopkins, who was declared the nominee. He came forward and said that he was almost perfectly happy for the compliment. He exhorted them all to work for the county ticket.

For the other Representativeship the same names were placed before the Convention, and the balloting commenced informally with eight votes for Thomas, fourteen for Rockwell, ten for Cole, five for Dr. Smith, and four for C. W. Colehour. In the first formal ballot Thomas neither gained nor lost; Rockwell gained three, Cole lost all, Smith gained eight, and Colehour lost one vote. The third ballot settled it,—Mr. Thomas receiving thirty-nine out of forty-one votes, the delegations, when perceiving that their pet stood "no show," turning over solid for Thomas.

The successful candidate came to the front and spoke excellently, thanking those present for their support, asking for its continuance, and saying that he felt grateful on behalf of the colored race that one of their number had been considered worthy to represent the district. He referred to his past record, and promised allegiance to the faith in the future.

The nominations having been happily and quickly made, Mr. Thomas, of Lake, moved that the Convention appoint a committee of one from each ward and one from each town to nominate a third candidate for the House of Representatives in case the Democrats nominated a second man by the Committee which had been appointed by that party for that purpose.

It was suggested that the Senatorial Committee should attend to that duty, and Mr. Thomas changed his motion to provide for the election of a Senatorial Committee, one member from each delegation.

The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen were elected: W. R. Page, of the Second Ward; Kirk Hawes, Third Ward; W. H. Harper, Fourth Ward; J. G. Hamilton, Hyde Park; and Sol P. Hopkins, of Lake.

The Convention then adjourned.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Convention of the Third Senatorial District, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards, assembled yesterday at No. 772 South Halsted street. The Convention was called to order by Mr. John Bonfield, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the County Central Committee, who read the call for the Convention. Mr. E. A. O'Brien was elected Temporary Chairman, and Mr. Jacob Heins Temporary Secretary. It was moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five on credentials. Carried. The Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. Mears, Hutchinson, Martin, Williamson, and Tegtmeyer, who retired for consultation. Returning, the Committee reported that there were two delegations claiming to represent the Fifth Ward, and that on consideration they had concluded to allow each party one-half the votes (three) to which their ward was entitled. The other delegations were found to be regular. On motion the report was adopted. The temporary organization was made permanent. Mr. Bachman moved that this Convention nominate only one candidate for Representative in order to unite all Republican votes on a single candidate under the minority system. Carried. Nominations being in order, Mr. Peter Allen nominated J. B. Taylor, Mr. J. K. Martin nominated J. G. Stevens. Mr. Schoepf nominated John Chipp. On motion, the nominations were declared closed. The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot, with the following result:

	Stevens.	Taylor.	Chipp.
Fifth Ward	3	3	..
Sixth Ward	2	3	..
Seventh Ward	2	2	1
	7	8	1

Mr. John Chipp addressed the Chair, desiring to withdraw his name in favor of Taylor. Mr. Leibrandt objected to remarks from persons not delegates, especially when they sought to influence the Convention. Mr. Leibrandt was called to order. A motion to allow him five minutes in which to present the claims of his candidate was, on a viva voce vote, declared lost. The ayes and noes were called for, and the Convention allowed Mr. L. to proceed. The gentleman made a strong speech in favor of Mr. Stevens, whom he presented as a straight-out Republican,—a man who was popular in his locality, a generous employer, and an honest man. This contest was between the coopers and the stone-cutters. Stevens could control not only the Republicans, but could poll many Democratic votes as well, as he was opposed to convict labor, and a friend to workingmen generally. His opponent, on the contrary, was not a straight Republican, but had already accepted the Greenback nomination.

Mr. Mears replied for Mr. Taylor, asserting that he was a solid Republican, and had not accepted any Greenback nomination. The Legislature next winter would nominate an United States Senator, and it was necessary that the right kind of men be sent to Springfield. Taylor was prominent in the workingmen's societies, and would properly represent their interests. He was known all over the country as a leading advocate of labor rights.

Mr. Williamson said Mr. Stevens was not the candidate of the Republicans, but of the Fifth Ward bolters.

On motion the Convention proceeded to formal ballot, with result as follows:

	Taylor.	Stevens.
Fifth Ward	3	3
Sixth Ward	4	1
Seventh Ward	3	2
Total	10	6

On motion the nomination of Mr. Taylor was made unanimous. The Chair appointed John Williamson, Fifth Ward; Louis Hudt, Sixth Ward; and William Bachman, Seventh Ward, as Legislative Committee for the Third District to call the next Legislative Convention.

Mr. Taylor, being called upon for a speech, thanked the Convention for his nomination, promising in the event of election to represent faithfully the interests of the workingmen and the great Republican party.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Senatorial and Representative Convention for the Fourth District met yesterday afternoon at Martine's Hall, on Ada street. Delegates to the number of thirty-four from the Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards composed the gathering. G. W. F. Spofford was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. D. H. Preston temporary Secretary. On motion, Messrs. Chris Mamer, of the Eighth Ward; R. T. Crane, of the Eleventh Ward; and W. H. Beebe, of the Twelfth Ward, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. The Committee reported the names of the delegates in the Eighth and Eleventh Wards as heretofore published in these columns. In the Twelfth Ward the Committee reported the twelve names which led the poll at the primaries, and recommended that the delegation add three to their number, out of the eleven names who had been tied for the remaining places. The report was accepted and adopted. The Twelfth Ward delegation then retired and filled the vacancies with the following names: J. C. Polley, J. Silversmith, L. H. Bisbee, and J. W. Gregg in place of J. C. Rawleigh, absent.

The temporary organization was made permanent, and the two-minute rule for nomination speeches adopted. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Senator. Mr. A. M. Wright put forward F. A. Riddle, of the Eleventh Ward, and was seconded by Mr. Wells, of the Eighth Ward. Chris Mamer advanced the name of E. B. Sherman, of the Eighth Ward. An informal ballot was then had, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	34
Necessary to a choice	18
Riddle	22
Sherman	12

A formal ballot was then had, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	34
Necessary to a choice	18
Riddle	26
Sherman	8

On motion of R. V. Kennedy, the nomination of Mr. Riddle was made unanimous.

In response to calls, Mr. Riddle appeared and made a short and creditable speech of thanks.

On motion of A. M. Wright, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of Representatives.

Mr. Wright, being requested to give some information about the state of the vote, said that under the cumulative system it was quite possible to elect two out of the three Representatives; but there was danger, if three were put forward, that two would be lost. He moved that only two Representatives be put in nomination. Carried.

L. H. Bisbee nominated E. B. Sherman, and was seconded by Mr. Holden. Mr. Mamer nominated M. Polachek, and was seconded by Mr. Wright. Mr. Cleveland nominated George W. Reed. Mr. Carr put forward J. D. Woodward, Mr. Silversmith named L. H. Bisbee, and John Bell suggested Maj. A. W. Edwards. An informal ballot was then had, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	34
Necessary to a choice	18
Sherman	25
Reed	2
Polachek	2
Woodard	2
Edwards	3

The first formal ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	34
Necessary to a choice	17
Sharman	34

Loud calls were made for Mr. Sherman, and on coming forward he was received with cheers. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of united work in the campaign, and in a very pleasant speech thanked them for the nomination.

A formal ballot was then had for the other Representative, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	34
Necessary to a choice	18
Reed	28
Bisbee	6

Mr. Reed, on being called for, returned thanks in a brief speech.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Convention of the Fifth District, which embraces the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, was held at Benz Hall, corner of Robey and Lake streets. The proceedings were very brief.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. J. S. Mullen. Mr. H. B. Thompson was elected Chairman, and Mr. James Malone Secretary.

The following were appointed a Committee on Credentials: J. M. Clark, J. Gilmeister, and Olaf Veider. The Committee reported the list of delegates as published in THE TRIBUNE. Each delegation was authorized to fill vacancies in its ranks.

On motion, the temporary Chairman was made permanent, and John Gibles permanent Secretary.

After some other preliminary business, the Convention proceeded to nominate two candidates for the Legislature.

Mr. Clark nominated Mr. John A. Roche.

Mr. W. E. Waite brought forward Peter Kiolbasse.

Capt. Mullin placed Ingwel Oleson's name before the Convention.

The Secretary nominated A. J. Elvig.

Mr. O. Mosness was nominated by Mr. K. Newton.

It was agreed to vote for one candidate at a time.

On the first ballot Roche received 15 votes, Mosness 2, Oleson 1.

The nomination of Mr. Roche was made unanimous.

Mr. Kiolbasse received the entire vote of the Convention, and was declared elected.

Mr. Roche was called for, and was warmly received. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and pledged himself to do his utmost to serve the district.

Mr. Kiolbasse also returned his thanks, and pledged himself in a similar manner.

The following Senatorial Committee was appointed: Thirteenth Ward, W. E. Waite; Fourteenth Ward, J. Malone; Seventeenth Ward, Olaf Veider; at large, August Steinhaus and Otto Dahling.

The Convention then adjourned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Republican Sixth District Legislative Convention was held at Turner-Hall, on North Clark street, yesterday afternoon, and was called to order by L. A. White, on whose motion Dr. Gustav Hesse was elected temporary Chairman. Mr. William H. Johnson was chosen temporary Secretary.

To save time, their being no contests, no Committee on Credentials was appointed, the delegates whose election was announced in THE TRIBUNE being admitted to seats.

The temporary organization was made permanent.

Mr. P. Bushwah, of the Fifteenth Ward, made a few remarks in regard to "farming out" convict labor, saying the practice was a stigma upon our institutions. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the system and practice of contracting the labor of convicts in our Penitentiary, and thus creating an unfair competition with honest mechanics and laboring men, is contrary to the spirit and genius of Republican institutions, detrimental to the best interests of business in general, and the industrial classes in particular.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature be instructed to use all honorable means to have such system and practice discontinued.

Mr. Kadish moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted.

Nominations for Senator being in order,

Mr. L. A. White put in nomination Mr. Charles T. Adams, of the Eighteenth Ward.

There being no other one mentioned,

On motion of Elias Shipman, Mr. Adams was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Adams was in the room, and, in response to calls, returned his fullest thanks for the honor, assuring the delegates that, if the people ratified their choice in November, he would use his every endeavor to subserve the best interests of the district and the whole State.

For Representative Mr. Bushwah nominated Eugene A. Sittig; Henry A. Mann put in nomination Adolph Loeb, and Samuel Collyer nominated George E. Adams.

The first ballot, which was informal, resulted:

Sittig	10
Adams	6
Loeb	2

A formal ballot was taken, and the vote stood:

Sittig	10
Adams	8

And Mr. Sittig was declared to be the nominee. He returned thanks, and said he would do his best to promote the interests of the city and State.

Nominations were made for a second Representative as follows: by Elias Shipman, Horace H. Thomas; by Mr. Mann, George E. Adams.

An informal ballot resulted:

Adams	8
Thomas	10

A formal ballot resulted the same, and Thomas was declared nominated. He was thankful for the unexpected honor, and had no words to express his gratitude.

On motion of Elias Shipman, the Chair appointed the following committee to take charge of the future business of the district: Fifteenth Ward, P. Bushwah; Sixteenth Ward, Charles Probst; Eighteenth Ward, L. A. White.

The Convention then adjourned.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Seventh Senatorial District Convention, comprising all the outside towns in the county except Hyde Park and Lake, met yesterday afternoon at Cook County Republican Headquarters, northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. The delegates present comprised the list as published in THE TRIBUNE several days ago. The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by Col. E. B. Payne, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee. This Convention had only two Representative candidates to nominate, and consisted of thirty-four delegates. After Col. Payne had read the call for the Convention, H. B. Hurd was nominated as temporary Chairman. Col. T. P. Robb was selected as temporary Secretary. The following Committee on Credentials was then selected by the Chair: Messrs. Fitch, Singer, and Colson. Credentials were handed in, and the Committee retired to an ante-room to consider them. In the meantime the several candidates took occasion to put forth their claims, assisted by numerous friends, who tried to exact promises from the delegates to support them.

The Committee on Credentials came in in about an hour, and reported that all the towns except Niles had the representatives present to which they were entitled, and that there were no contests. The report was accepted. The temporary organization was made permanent.

Nominations of Legislative Representatives were next in order. Mr. Sundell nominated Robert Clark, of Lake View, in a brief speech, lauding his virtues and showing how faithfully he had performed his duties in various public trusts without emoluments. Dr. Fonde nominated Judge S. J. Hanna, of Jefferson.

H. B. Nichols nominated Mr. Zepina Eastman, of Proviso, editor of the first Abolition paper in the West, and who was for eight years the Consul at Bristol. Mr. Seymour nominated George Dunlap, of Norwood Park. James Scovill nominated A. O. Butler, of Cicero. George Fitch suggested John H. Kedzie, of Evanston. Mr. Singer, of Lemont, nominated John S. Bierfeldt, of Thornton, as a competent German, and a representative from the southern part of the county.

Mr. Hammond, of Hanover, nominated as an old settler, who had lived in Cook County thirty-five years, Henry Scherding, of Palatine. This closed the nominations.

Mr. Hammond moved that the vote be taken by towns, and each town cast its vote for its favorite candidate.

On motion of Mr. Sundell, it was decided to vote for candidates one at a time.

The first ballot was taken as an informal one, Mr. Taylor A. Snow being selected as Assistant Secretary.

The informal ballot resulted as follows:

Clark	2
Hanna	5
Eastman	1
Dunlap	2
Butler	2
Kedzie	2
Bierfeldt	15
Scherding	6

A motion to reconsider the vote by which one Representative was to be voted for at a time was lost.

On motion of Mr. Singer, Mr. Bierfeldt was nominated by acclamation. Loud calls were made for the gentleman, but he was not in the room. Balloting was then gone into for a second Representative.

Number of votes, 34.

Necessary to a choice, 17.

Clark	5
Hanna	8
Eastman	1
Dunlap	5
Butler	2
Kedzie	6
Scherding	7

There being no choice, a second ballot was gone into, and resulted as follows:

Clark	1
Hanna	8
Dunlap	3
Kedzie	14
Scherding	7

There was yet no choice, and a third ballot was taken. It resulted as follows:

Kedzie	19
Hanna	14

The other candidates had been dropped on the third ballot, and Mr. Kedzie was declared the second choice of the Convention.

Dr. Fonde offered the following.

Resolved, That a Senatorial Central Committee of six members be appointed by the delegates of each Commissioner District represented in this Convention as follows, to-wit: The Second District, having twelve delegates here, shall appoint two members of the Committee; the Third District, having seven members, one member; the Fourth District, having six delegates, one member; the Fifth District, having three delegates, one member; the Sixth District, having six delegates, one member.

The resolution was adopted and the following-named Committee selected: Second District, Thomas H. Seymour, E. B. Payne; Third District, D. S. Hammond; Fourth District, C. G. Puscheck; Fifth District, S. D. Huntington; Sixth District, Adam Miller.

The Convention then adjourned. Both Legislative candidates are understood to be favorable to Senator Logan's re-election to the United States Senate.

THE NOMINEES.

WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE.

William H. Thompson was born in Durham, N. H., and is 38 years old. He is a great-grandson of Judge Thompson, of New Hampshire, one of the Committee of Safety in the time of the Revolution, and a grandson of Col. Thompson, a well-known New Englander. Mr. Thompson was an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy at the breaking out of the War, and was appointed Lieutenant-Commander in 1862. During the War he was Paymaster of fifty-three men-of-war. In 1866 he was ordered to the Coast of Africa as Naval Storekeeper, but resigned at the urgent request of his family. He came to Chicago shortly after to take charge of the estate of Stephen F. Gale. He has since been largely and profitably employed in the real-estate business, and has amassed a fortune.

D. N. Bash, candidate for Senator from the Second District, is a real-estate operator. Last spring he took quite an active part in the interest of reform in the town and municipal elections. Sol P. Hopkins, of the Stock-Yards, candidate for the Legislature, is a well-known citizen, who has served one term among the law-makers at Springfield. J. W. E. Thomas is a bright, intelligent colored man, who was at one time a clerk in the Post-Office, and now teaches a colored school.

Col. C. L. Easton is a New Yorker, and graduated in 1863 from Union College, N. Y.—Alma Mater of William H. Seward. After leaving college, Col. Easton read law in his native town, Lowville, and moved to Chicago in 1865, where he commenced the practice of the law. He was first a member of the law firm of Dunning & Easton, but is now the senior partner in the firm of Easton & Barber. Outside of his firm Col. Easton has taken a very active part in politics, is a member of the Municipal Reform Club, the Chicago Club, and is generally known as a high-toned, honorable gentleman, who possesses eminent social and business qualifications.

J. G. Stevens, the Republican candidate from the Third District, is an intelligent and rising young man, 27 years of age. He is a stove-plate molder by trade, working in the Chicago Stove-Works. He has lived in Chicago five years, and never sought office before; has been known prominently in connection with labor societies, and is understood to favor the re-election of John A. Logan to the Senate.

The nominee for Senator, Francis A. Riddle, was born in the central part of this State, but has lived in Chicago about eleven years. He is a lawyer by profession, and has a good reputation at the Bar. He is about 34 years of age.

E. B. Sherman, the first nominee for the Lower House of the Legislature, was born in Vermont and graduated at Middlebury College in 1860. After teaching for some time he came to Chicago in 1863 and entered into the practice of the law, in which he has been very successful, achieving a fine reputation for integrity and knowledge of the profession. He will add to the strength of the ticket.

George W. Reed, the other nominee for Representative, is a native of New York, but has lived here for several years. He is editor of the *Insurance Critic* and the Chicago *Globe*. He was Chief Marshal at the Sam Cary Greenback fizzle. It is fair to suppose that the Convention did not know of Mr. Reed's extreme Greenback views.

Mr. Kiolbasse is a Pole by birth, but was reared in this country. He is a clerk in the Custom-House, and is very popular in the Fourteenth Ward. He served five years as Captain in the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry. He has also been on the police force. Although he has taken a deep interest in politics during the past few years, Mr. Kiolbasse has never before run for an office.

Mr. Roche is a member of the firm of T. S. & A. J. Kirkwood & Co. His qualifications as a business man are excellent, and his personal character and integrity are said to be of a high stamp. Mr. Roche is not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term. He has, it is said, taken a lively interest in the affairs of his ward for some time, but would never before allow his name to be used for any office.

Charles T. Adams is a member of the legal firm of Jewett & Adams, and is thoroughly qualified for the position of Senator. He is an old resident, and is well posted on the needs of Chicago in respect to legislation affecting taxation.

H. H. Thomas is said to have been in a Tennessee regiment. He now practices law. It is understood he is for Logan.

Eugene A. Sittig is an insurance canvasser and advertising agent. Twice he ran for Alderman and was defeated. He is pledged to Logan.

The last two nominations do not seem to give complete satisfaction to the Republicans in the Sixth District, and there is some talk of running one independent Republican candidate.

THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG."

WHAT IT SAYS ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday has the following editorial on the Republican county ticket:

The Republican County Convention yesterday nominated Charles Kern for Sheriff, but not exactly in those words; technically it nominated Mr. Clough, but it amounts to the same thing, at least it is so regarded by Kern's friends. Clough was so bitterly and sharply opposed to those Germans who rose against the accursed Sunday tyranny, that they cannot vote for him without stultifying themselves. [This is a gross exaggeration of the facts.—ED.] There are also charges against him which are worse than any which have been made against Tilden or Hayes; but there is time enough hereafter to pay attention to these.

For State's Attorney the Convention did not renominate the present incumbent, Mr. Reed, but put up a young man, Luther L. Mills. Concerning this gentleman, we have heard from those attorneys who know him only what is good. They say he is honest, competent, sharp, and energetic, and, above all things, is in no manner under the influence of criminal lawyers. If this is true he is far to be preferred to Egbert Jamieson. At least, an official prosecutor of offenders who stands on so good a footing with the defender of criminals that he is recommended by him for State's Attorney is not the man whom Chicago needs.

For Coroner—not without strong opposition from the Scandinavians—Emiel Dietzsch was nominated. This is a *very* good nomination. Dietzsch is, according to the unanimous consent of friends and enemies, the best, most competent, most faithful, and most honest Coroner that Cook County has had for a long time, and if all who believe that a good officer should be re-elected vote for him, he will get thousands of votes more than his ticket.

The same thing is true of Jacob Gross, who, by unanimous consent, was renominated for the office which he has filled to the complete satisfaction of the people, and whose own prospects of a re-election are not weakened by the fact that a German is opposed to him on the Democratic side.

An old Union soldier, Mr. Brockway, was selected for Recorder; a worthy, gallant, competent man, of whom it can be believed that he will perform his duties faithfully. Every German vote should be willingly given to him.

Among the County Commissioners nominated by the Republicans only one (McGrath) is not superior in capacity, worth, and civil standing to the Democratic candidates. The others are decidedly superior.

Taken as a whole, the Republican list of candidates for county officers is one with which the party may confidently reckon on a majority of many thousand votes, even though, as in the last city election, one or the other candidates may be beaten.

ABOUT TOWN.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The folks around the Grand Pacific Hotel rooms have by no means lost heart at the turn affairs have taken in Indiana. They feel both jubilant and confident from the fact that we have gained in Congressional strength in both Ohio and Indiana, and that things look far brighter than in 1872. "Blue Jean's" majority, if he have one, is so small that it will take an official count to decide the election.

Among the prominent visitors to headquarters yesterday were W. O. Lattimer, Arkansas; Lawrence Kramer, San Antonio, Cal.; the Hon. Henry Musgrove, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Mississippi; J. H. Emery, Peoria *Transcript*; Charles R. Fish, Georgetown, Col.

The Hon. James G. Blaine has telegraphed the State Central Committee that he will not be in this city until after the 20 inst. He and Col.

Bob. Ingersoll are to speak here some time during this month.

Gen. S. D. Atkins will speak in Lanark, Carroll County, Monday, 16th inst; Orangeville, Stephenson County, 17; VanMacklin's, 18th; Rock Falls, Whiteside County, 19th; Sterling, 20th; Rochelle, Ogle County, 21st.

A. L. Morrison will speak at South Chicago this evening.

Col. A. C. Ellithorp will speak at Braidwood next Thursday evening.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

At the Palmer House yesterday the Democracy kept receiving dispatches, which kept them in good humor. They could only see that Indiana had elected "Blue Jeans," but forgot that the Republicans had literally gained the State by an increased Republican vote and four Congressmen.

In honor of their victory, the Democrats fired 100 guns on the Lake-Front, at the foot of Monroe street, last evening.

George W. Julian, of Indiana, has consented to make three speeches in this State. He will speak here next week. Gov. Hendricks has been invited, and will probably speak in this city at the same meeting.

Gen. Corse has called a meeting of the Tilden Legion for Saturday evening, at No. 77 Clark street, for the purpose of electing Division Commanders, in anticipation of a grand torch-light display.

The Second District Democratic Congressional Committee open headquarters to-day in Room 6, No. 209 West Madison street. Charles Andrieux will be in charge.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

The virtuous Greenback party lies listlessly idle in the rooms in the Tremont House, like unto a stray child, which has no parents and no place to go. Alas!

DEMOCRATIC VETERANS.

The Democratic Veteran Association held a meeting at 77 Clark street last evening. The attendance was rather sparse. Robert Beckington occupied the chair, and H. F. Merritt acted as Secretary.

Mr. McDonald moved that it be ascertained what it would cost to procure cars for transportation to Albany and return. It was resolved to meet this evening to arrange for the Albany Convention. It was also resolved to print 5,000 lists of the names of the members of the Association.

At this point Gen. Dan Cameron came in and read a dispatch from Mr. Dickerson, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, stating that Indiana was conceded by the Republicans to Williams by 8,000 majority, and that thanks were due to the Chicago Veterans for their part in the late Democratic Soldiers' Convention.

Gen. Dan Cameron was appointed to procure transportation to Albany and return. He announced that next Thursday there would be a Democratic Soldiers' Convention in Albany, at which Gen. Joe Hooker would preside, and he thought a fair representation should be sent on. The train is expected to leave next Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

After transacting some further routine business, the meeting adjourned till this morning at 7:30 o'clock at the same place.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The Tenth Ward Greenbackers met at No. 113 Milwaukee last evening, to the number of fifty, to listen to a speech from S. F. Norton, "rag-baby" candidate for Congress from the Second District. Ald. Smith presided. Mr. Norton's effort was a repetition of his speech in other wards, and noted more for its duration than substance; but it appeared to please his audience.

FIFTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward held a meeting at Merganthaler's, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue, last evening. There were about thirty people present. Speeches were made by Col. J. H. Roberts and R. H. White.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Gossip had it yesterday in County Building circles that Commissioner Busse would run as an independent candidate for re-election. He was nominated, it will be remembered, by the Greenbackers some days ago.

A report was also current that Charles H. Reed would become an independent candidate for State's Attorney. He was being urged in that direction by some of his friends, at least, which was about all that could be gleaned in the matter.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

Though the most extensive preparations had been made for the mass-meeting of German Tildenites at the North Side Turner-Hall last evening, yet it was not as much of a success as was expected. Bands had paraded the streets all day; huge posters were on all the vacant walls, and handbills hung up in all the saloons, announcing that the Hon. Edmund Juessen would address his German fellow-citizens. It was thought that the North Side Turner-Hall would not be able to hold one-half of the enthusiastic Tildenites anxious to turn out and hear Carl Schurz's brother-in-law show why Tilden would make a better President than Hayes. But in spite of all the advertising, and although the weather was as fine as could possibly be desired, yet the masses who were expected did not come. The main part of the hall was well filled, but the galleries were almost empty. In view of this it was not found necessary to organize a second meeting in the dining-hall for lesser lights to speak, as was promised in the advertisements and handbills.

At about half-past 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Freidrich Happel. He said most Germans were for Tilden. All the signs were favorable, yet they had a hard fight to make. They had just now gained two States, and they must see to it that Illinois was added to the list. He directed the Secretary, Mr. Carl Meyer, to read the list of Vice-Presidents, which was a very long one. He then introduced Mr. Edmund Juessen, who was received with applause. Mr. Juessen, after referring to the alleged victory of the Democrats in Indiana and West Virginia, said he did not intend to use this as an argument that people should vote for Tilden. He did not believe in running with the masses, but preferred to use his own judgment. Every independent man ought to judge for himself and vote accordingly. He was proud of his countrymen, who remained no longer with any one party than that party retains its purity and integrity. As soon as it became corrupt they would leave it and seek a refuge elsewhere, and would cast their influence for reform. Even that great man, deep thinker, and brilliant orator, Carl Schurz, would not be able to change the determination of Germans to cast their influence for reform. The Germans could not be led astray by bringing out again the bloody shirt. The War was over, and the issues for which it was fought settled. It was a straw on which the Republicans cling like drowning men, to keep them in power. He then spoke at length of the order of Attorney-General Taft in regard to free election in the Southern States. Mr. Juesson denounced the order as an outrage against the thinking people, and a crime against the free institutions of this country. Some, he said, might think he was using rather strong language, but he would read to them his authority, which was an abstract of a speech made by Carl Schurz in the Senate in 1875. It was unfortunate that he was not here at this time to raise his eloquent voice again against military rule in the South. After reading the abstract to Schurz's speech, he said he would with Schurz say to the Government, "Give us peace again in the South." Control the carpet-baggers and treat the Southern people fairly and equitably. Then again would this country become prosperous. In regard to the charge that, in the event of the election of a Democratic President, the Rebel debt might be paid, the speaker made a long and labored argument trying to show that there was no cause for alarm on this account, as it was an impossibility to pay that debt, as not only were there no obligations to pay it, but the Fourteenth Amendment effectually put a stop to any attempts that might be made in that direction. The rest of Mr. Juessen's speech consisted mainly in an effort to answer the arguments made lately by Mr. Schurz.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

It was inadvertently stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that one of the candidates for County Commissioner from the West Side nominated at the Republican County Convention was M. J. McGrath. The name should have been Patrick McGrath, who is also connected with the Post-Office.

THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Is it required by law that a voter must hand in a printed ticket, or is he allowed to write his ticket on a slip of paper? I intend on the coming election not to "swallow the whole hog" as presented by any one of the political parties. Hence the above question. By your answering the same you will oblige

INQUIRER.

ANS.—The voter can write or print as he pleases.

IN GENERAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EVIDENTLY AN UNRECONSTRUCTED REBEL PRESS AGENT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—Squads of Federal soldiers, with warrants issued by the United States Commissioner, are going through Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, arresting white citizens. The latter submit quietly to arrest. It is reported here to-day that Gen. Hagood, who commanded the posse in the late riot at Ellenton, by instructions from Judge Higgin, Republican Circuit Judge, has been arrested, and that the officer commanding the squad at first insisted upon handcuffing him, but finally consented not to do so. The arrested parties were carried before the United States Commissioner at Aiken, who admitted them to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, allowing, however, only one surety on each bond.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROCLAMATION—NO POLITICAL RIFLEMEN.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS.—WHEREAS, It has been made known to me by written and sworn evidence that there exists such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages of persons in the Counties of Aiken and Barnwell that it has become impracticable, in my judgment as Governor of the State, to enforce, by the ruling course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the State within said counties, by reason whereof it has become necessary, in my judgment as Governor, to call forth and employ the military force of the State to enforce the faithful execution of the law; and

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me as Governor that certain organizations and combinations of men exist in all the counties of the State, commonly known as "rifle clubs;" and,

WHEREAS, Such organizations and combinations of men are illegal and strictly forbidden by the laws of this State; and,

WHEREAS, Such organizations and combinations of men are engaged in promoting illegal objects and in committing open acts of lawlessness and violence,

Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, as required by the thirteenth section of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes of the State, commanding the said unlawful combinations and assemblages of persons in the Counties of Aiken and Barnwell to disperse and return peaceably to their homes within three days from the date of this proclamation, and henceforth to abstain from all unlawful interference with the rights of citizens and from all violations of the public peace. And I do further by this proclamation forbid the existence of all said organizations or combinations of men, commonly known as "rifle clubs," and all other organizations or combinations of men, or formations not forming a part of the organized militia of the State, which are armed with firearms or other weapons of war, or which engage or are formed for the purpose of engaging in drilling or exercising the manual of arms or military maneuvres, or which appear or are formed for the purpose of appearing under arms or under the command of officers, bearing titles or assuming the functions of ordinary military officers, or in any other manner acting or proposing to act as organized and armed bodies of men; and I do command all such organizations, combinations, formations, or bodies of men, forthwith to disband and cease to exist in any place and under any circumstances in the State.

And I do further declare and make known by this my proclamation to all the people of this State that, in case this proclamation shall be disregarded for the space of three days from the date thereof, I shall proceed to put into active use all the powers with which, as Governor, I am invested by the Constitution and laws of the State for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the rights of the citizens, and particularly the powers conferred on me by Chap. 132 of the General Statutes of the State, as well as by the Constitution of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1876, and in the hundred and first year of American independence. By the Governor.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 12.—S. A. Hurlbut, bolting candidate for Congress, addressed a meeting here this evening. His friends had promised that he should not touch upon the Congressional question, and so the uniformed Campaign Guards turned out. The promise was not regarded. The first hour of his talk was devoted to personal attacks upon Mr. Lathrop's friends, upon E. B. Washburne, J. Russell Jones, and the people of Winnebago County, and to a defense of himself from the charges of maladministration against him made by a military commission of the Government when he was in command at New Orleans. With a mingling of characteristic cheek and modesty he told the audience that he had not thought of being a candidate again, but that he had been solicited by the great Republican lights to run again

TO TAKE THE PLACE IN CONGRESS

of Blaine and Wheeler, and a half-dozen others of our best men who were about to be translated to other spheres. The change in public sentiment has been such in the past few days that THE TRIBUNE need have no fear of Farnsworth, for Lathrop will be elected. Mr. Hurlbut has outlawed himself with the Republican party that he has outraged by the inexcusable and selfish bolt he has engineered. His weakness with the people has always manifested itself as election approached, and it is as apparent this time as heretofore. He was elected two years ago over the Democratic nominee by a few hundred majority, when a sober, square-toed man like Kellum, Coon, Lathrop, or Murphy would have got 12,000 majority.

AS AN INSTANCE

of his desertion by his friends, it is remarked that, of the twelve rejected delegates from Kane County to the Elgin Convention that were expected to go to the Sorehead Convention at Morengo to nominate Hurlbut, but four men were induced to go, and others were substituted for the absent. The Hon. A. B. Coon of McHenry, a delegate to Elgin, and who was made Chairman of the temporary organization in the Hurlbut interest, and who retired when his county withdrew, is now actively supporting the regular Republican nominee, Mr. Lathrop. Intelligent and reliable Republicans residing in Belvidere write that Boone County will not sustain the bolt, but that she will vote for the regular nominee.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Hon. S. S. Hayes, of Chicago, addressed the Democracy of this city at Werner Hall this evening. The hall was well filled with a miscellaneous audience of Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, and boys. A number of ladies were also present. The majority of the male portion of the audience was easily recognized as composed of Democrats by certain well-defined characteristics which distinguish Democratic gatherings everywhere. W. W. O'Brien had been billed to speak, but, for some reason, failed to appear. The torchlight procession was really a creditable affair, so far as display went, there being about 375 lamps and three bands in the line, more than two-thirds of which number, however, were carried by non-voters. Several transparencies were displayed, one of which was, "Hurrah for Blue-Jeans," showing that the Democratic schoolmaster has been around. Very few workingmen or business men were in the procession; the majority of the able-bodied torch-bearers being saloon-keepers, with their patrons, and street-corner loafers. The crowd whooped, and yelled, and howled when marching past the Republican headquarters, and several attempts were made to fire the flag which was suspended over the street. Hayes, Chicago's great financier, made a creditable Democratic speech, but the non-appearance of "Boss" O'Brien disappointed the "great unwashed," and this, added to the fact that the chairs had been removed from the hall, obliging the audience to stand up, caused many to leave before the speaking fairly commenced. The proprietor, a good Democrat, probably removed the chairs because he feared the consequences which might result from the well-known Bourbon propensity to smash things. A salute was fired by the Joliet Light Artillery, and the demonstration on the whole was a success. Leading Democrats here profess to be jubilant over the returns from Indiana.

PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—The curious spectacle of both parties celebrating a victory over the same election was presented here to-night. Late in the afternoon dodgers were thrown about the streets stating that Col. Ingersoll would address the Republican ratification meeting at Centennial Hall. The large building was filled at an early hour, and when Ingersoll ascended the stage full 3,000 people greeted him. He spoke for about an hour. He said that he was not sorry yet that he was a Republican. He belonged to the grandest party that ever existed, and a little bad news from Indiana was not going to scare him. He claimed that the result of Tuesday's election was substantially a Republican victory. Returns everywhere showed great Republican gains, and he considered the gain of ten Congressmen in Ohio and Indiana good enough news to rejoice over. He expressed it as his honest belief that Indiana would go for Hayes in November. He declared that the election of Samuel J. Tilden was an impossibility. He would bet every dollar he was worth and all he could borrow that Hayes and Wheeler would win in November. He urged the Republicans to stand by their colors, to stick to the old flag, and victory next month was certain.

He was followed by the Hon. Thomas Cratty, candidate for State Senator, and the Hon. David McCulloch. The meeting closed with cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, Ingersoll, and the Indiana Republicans.

The Democracy also had a jubilee at their headquarters on Washington street, but owing to the absence from the city of their principal orators the attendance was not very large. Early in the evening a torchlight procession headed by the National Band marched through the principal streets, and several bonfires blazed at prominent corners.

ENGLEWOOD, COOK COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Oct. 12.—A grand ratification meeting and torch-light display has taken place here this evening in honor of the county and Legislative nominations. The streets have been a blaze of light. The following companies took part in the parade: The Mounted Lancers, from the Stock-Yards, under command of Capt. Galbraith; the Englewood Minute-Men, Col. Foster commanding; a company of Germans, commanded by Capt. Waltan; a company of Scandinavians from the Rock Island shops; and a company from Washington Heights, commanded by Capt. Cook. Music was furnished by Hendershott's Band, a drum corps from Washington Heights, and a company of buglers from the Stock-Yards. The whole formed a procession over one-half mile in length. A section of artillery fired a salute during the evening. An open-air meeting was organized at Henry Benzeman's, corner Halsted and Sixty-second streets. Speeches were made by John Clough, candidate for Sheriff; Col. Hopkins, candidate for the Legislature; James Coy, E. W. Adkinson, Capt. White, and others. W. N. Smith sang "The Battle-Cry of Freedom," "Old Shady," and "John Brown," the crowd joining in the chorus, and making the air ring with their loud cheers. A notable fact was that the procession was composed of the leading men of the town. Lawyers, Judges, and the business men carried torches and marched with the crowd. Lake Township is fairly aroused, and will do her duty notably in November.

GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 12.—Excitement in this city over Tuesday's elections has run high, and crowds have consulted the *Gazette* bulletin-board since Tuesday night, while the demand for THE TRIBUNE has been much greater than the supply. Republicans are jubilant over the result, and will prosecute the remaining days of the campaign with renewed vigor and a determination to elect every man on the ticket in this county, and roll up a majority for the Senatorial, Congressional, State, and national candidates. The Democrats of Galena are celebrating to-night. A motley crew paraded the streets with torchlights, and a meeting was held at Turner-Hall. The crowd was addressed by M. Y. Johnson, of Fort Lafayette notoriety, and Fred Stahl, the man who, it is claimed, refused to contribute to the soldiers' fund during the War because the fight was waged against his "brothers of the South." Stahl is candidate for State Senator against the Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, whose election is certain to take place in November next. The Republicans of Galena hold a mass-meeting at Turner-Hall to-morrow night. The Hon. John Baker, of Madison County, and a prominent German speaker of Chicago will be here.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Democrats held a meeting here to-night attended by perhaps 1,200 people. The speakers were Gen. McClernand, William M. Springer, ex-Gov. J. M. Palmer, and the Hon. J. C. Robinson. McClernand failed to awaken any enthusiasm, doubtless because he failed to repeat his stereotyped harangue of the Spartan band. Springer devoted himself mainly to glorifying over the Indiana election, singularly failing to allude to the Republican gains in Congressmen elected. Gov. Palmer found in Gen. Logan's recent speech here a text for personal allusion to that gentleman, and seeking to reply to his charge of the danger conveyed in the Rebel claims presented, sought to show that claims presented by Rebel claimants had been allowed in 1872, and Gen. Logan had not voted against them. The Hon. James C. Robinson repeated his usual and plausible speech inveighing against the hard times and charging Republican responsibility. The hard times were likened to the ague, and a change of doctors was recommended, and that Dr. Tilden be called in. The speeches were, however, in the main well suited to the crowd, which adjourned with cheers for Tilden.

BOONE COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CAPRON, Ill., Oct. 11.—Another Republican rally was held at Thornton's Hall last night. C. E. Fuller, candidate for State's Attorney, and R. W. Coon, editor of the Belvidere *Northwestern*, addressed the Hayes and Wheeler Club, and made stirring speeches. The meeting was most enthusiastic. The Republicans of Capron and this part of Boone County are wide awake, and will give their usual majorities for all the Republican candidates.

KANKAKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 12.—Republican and Democratic bonfires are blazing. The brass band and the anvil are calling out the faithful to ratify the election of Blue-Jeans, while two companies of Minute-Men are advertising a German-Republican rally. Gallus Thomann is speaker at the latter, while W. S. Brackwell, of Chicago, is expounding what he calls the Jeffersonian doctrine to the Democrats.

LASALLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—The Greenback Club of this city had another large meeting last evening, and listened to a long speech from J. V. Scanlon, of Chicago. In consequence of the great personal popularity of the present Congressional incumbent and candidate, the Hon. Alexander Campbell, the Greenback Club thrives here.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The election returns were scanned very closely here throughout the day by the managers of both political parties. Neither could conceal considerable disappointment. The Republican managers had confidently hoped for a greater victory in Indiana than the election of four Congressmen, which, according to the returns now received here, seem to be all the Republicans can claim, except a greatly reduced Democratic majority. The Democratic managers, however, notwithstanding their forced exultation over the assured success by a picayune majority of the Indiana State ticket, could not conceal their deep chagrin at the loss of certainly ten Congressmen in the two States. Some of the managers were even frank enough to admit in private that this result is the condemnation by the people of the methods of the Confederate House. It had been hoped, also, by the Democrats that Hendricks, in his own State at least, would have obtained large majorities, as he was nominated at St. Louis for the very purpose of securing Indiana beyond question for the Democratic party in November, but the returns received here, even at the Democratic headquarters, show that there has been a Republican gain in the towns of both Hendricks and Blue-Jean Williams. The Republican managers accept the result as a hopeful augury for November. One of them said to-day that the lesson of Tuesday points certainly to a Republican triumph next month. The voices of the prophetic States, he said, give no uncertain sound. They show in Maine, in Vermont, in the Connecticut towns, in the New Jersey towns, in Colorado, and in Indiana, that the drift of the popular sentiment is against the reform promised by the Democratic party as illustrated in the acts of the Confederate House. The Democratic managers here now assume that the field of battle for November is transferred from the Valley of the Mississippi to New York State. They claim that in Tilden's own State the Presidential question is to be determined in November. They accompany this claim by the very exulting reflection that as New York State goes, so goes the Union, and as New York City goes, so goes the State. They do not hesitate in private to admit that the vote of New York City is absolutely in the hands of John Kelly, John Morrisey, and James O'Brien, three ignorant Irishmen. The Democratic managers who are to direct the rest of the campaign openly state to the people of the entire Union that the destinies of the Republic are now dependent upon the despotic power and arbitrary will of these three corruptionists.

BRADY'S BEND.

HOW TILDEN DELIBERATELY WRECKED A RAILROAD AND A THRIVING COMMUNITY—HE TRIES TO TEMPT AN HONORABLE SUPERINTENDENT WITH $50,000 OF STOCK.

Correspondence New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The history of the Brady's Bend Iron Company and its collapse, which your correspondent, writing from that ruined town under date of Oct. 1, gives to the public, is true in all important particulars, but it hardly goes far enough. It deals too leniently with the harpies who swooped down on the prosperous little settlement and soared away with the fruits of its honest industries. The great "Centennial Reformer" and railroad smasher did not do anything here which was inconsistent with his previous and subsequent career. He saw a chance to realize a handsome sum out of the concern, and, having calculated carefully what that sum should be, he paused not in his career to consider who or what was to be destroyed in the prosecution of his schemes. I have been able to learn here in this city much regarding his connection with the Brady's Bend scheme. I find that he owned one-tenth of the stock of that corporation without ever paying a dollar cash or collateral. His name was used as a decoy for others, and he quietly allowed his "respectability" and business shrewdness to be bought at the highest figure that could be realized. He got out of the way when he saw the crash which he had precipitated coming, and when the final dissolution came he was conducting reforms in the State of New York.

In order to give a complete history of the enterprise in Clarion County, it will be necessary to go back a few years and examine into the origin of the Company. The Brady's Bend Iron Works were opened somewhere in the neighborhood of 1845 by a party of Boston capitalists. The interest in the concern was designated by certificates of stock, although it was strictly a private partnership. In 1850 Mr. H. A. S. D. Dudley, of this city, to whom I am indebted for the principal portions of the information contained in this letter, became the working Superintendent of the works. The partners or stockholders were then Mathias P. Sawyer, Samuel May, J. W. Hall, A. H. Bowman, Robert Farley, and G. Farley, of Boston, and David Selden, of New York. The capital stock was $375,000. These men operated the works for eight years and made money. They paid off a debt of $700,000, and realized handsomely on their investment. On the 1st of April, 1857, Mr. Mathias P. Sawyer, who was the heaviest owner, died. He owned 255 shares of the 375, which, as a part and portion of his estate, by his will went to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Trustees of which were made his residuary legatees. This caused the sale of the property and the dissolution of the copartnership. In February, 1858, the works were suspended, and they remained so till 1862. In 1860 Mr. William B. Ogden, then a resident of Chicago, purchased the entire interest for $250,000, which he paid in Chicago land-grant bonds. In the spring of 1861 an act of incorporation was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, granting a charter to H. A. S. D. Dudley, John H. Haines, W. D. Slack, and Joseph Winslow, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong County, Pa.; George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; W. B. Ogden, Henry R. Payson, and E. H. Sheldon, of Chicago, Ill.; and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. On the 25th of September following the Company organized under the charter, with William B. Ogden as President, Joseph Wheelock Secretary, and George M. Wheeler Treasurer, the above incorporators being Directors. The works were opened in the winter, with Mr. Dudley as Superintendent, and a new impetus was given to business in the surrounding counties. The capital stock of the Company was $500,000, with power to increase the same as the Directors should deem advisable with the increasing interests of the concern, the maximum being $2,000,000. Of the stock, the Brady's Bend corporators controlled about $10,000; William B. Ogden had $20,000, Samuel J. Tilden $50,000, and the balance was controlled in New York. Mr. Ogden told Mr. Dudley when he first broached the matter of operating the works by a stock company that if he could get Mr. Tilden into the concern, or get him interested in some way, it would be the best move he could make; but, said he, it is almost impossible to get him to consider such a small corporation worth notice, since he is now retained by six of the leading corporations of the West, and each of them pays him an annual fee of $10,000.

The new corporation started out with the confidence of the people and the banks, and it prospered. Mr. Dudley was a man who was respected and trusted, and he had no difficulty in putting the concern on a paying basis. The first dividend was declared in the fall of 1863. It was 10 per cent cash on the capital stock, and it was paid promptly. In the following spring another dividend was declared of 30 per cent cash and 40 per cent in stock. Thus, inside of two years, a dividend of 80 per cent was declared and paid—in all amounting to $400,000, $200,000 in cash and $200,000 in stock. This it was well able to stand, as the property was increasing in value and the business at the works was brisk and promising. As soon as these dividends were paid there was a movement set on foot to water the stock up to $2,000,000. The reason assigned was that the real estate of the company increased so rapidly in value, and the machinery had been so much improved, that there was no need of keeping the capital stock so ridiculously small. The Brady's Bend corporators opposed the new move strenuously, for they saw nothing but the wildest speculation and ruin in the proposed inflation. They saw that while no money was to be paid in, no assessments on the stockholders, the assets of the Company were to be marked up $1,300,000. The real estate was consequently marked up to $1,900,000, and the machinery was valued at $100,000. But the New York ring had everything their own way, and the minority had only to quietly acquiesce. The watering process was completed in the summer of 1864, and Mr. Dudley, the Superintendent, promptly sent in his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of October. Mr. Dudley saw that he was dealing with unscrupulous men, who cared neither for the consciences nor the purses of their associates, and he did not wish to be a party to fraud and swindling. Besides he always had unlimited credit at his bank, his paper was as good as gold, and he foresaw that shrewd business men would shrink from dealing openly with a corporation which showed so little principle and such small regard for the ordinary honor and integrity of commercial dealings. His resignation was sent to the Board of Directors, but before it had been officially acted on he was waited on by Messrs. Tilden and Ogden in his room. Mr. Dudley was ill in bed. Mr. Tilden asked him whether he was serious in pressing his resignation, to which he emphatically answered, "Yes." "What does it mean!" Mr. Tilden inquired. "Well," Mr. Dudley replied in substance, "it means that I have seen about enough of the corporation to know that I could not agree with it in policy." He could hardly see his way to paying 10 per cent interest on a capital stock of $2,000,000, and a dividend besides on a working capital which was not much over one-eighth of that amount. Mr. Tilden, who always looks at the mercantile point of a man's nature, and who always believes that every man is for sale in principle and opinion, turned to Mr. Ogden and said: "Ogden, give Dudley $50,000 in stock and he'll withdraw his resignation for a year." He saw that Mr. Dudley was necessary to keep the reputation of the works up to its standard, and he was not going to stop for $50,000 of imaginary stock for which he paid nothing. But he had the wrong man to deal with. Mr. Dudley declined with thanks, and worded his declination in such language as probably these gentlemen may remember. The resignation was pressed and accepted, and Mr. John H. Haines was installed as Superintendent. There was at this time no mortgage on the property. The corporation never declared a dividend from that time till it collapsed, some two years ago.

The next great move on the chess-board was the issue of first mortgage bonds for $500,000, which were generally taken up by the stockholders, as they knew where the interest was coming from. This, of course, added to the burdens of the works, and they began to stagger under the load. A second issue was voted soon after of the same amount, thus increasing the indebtedness to $1,000,000. The second mortgage bonds were not sold to any great extent, but figure chiefly as collateral for notes and securities in banks. Meanwhile the leading conspirators were quietly unloading their stock and getting out of the way. Ogden and Tilden, whose names were looked upon as lending solidity to the corporation, were working off their stock in purchasing other and better securities, while they held on to their mortgage bonds on which they were drawing interest. And when the final crash came they held these bonds, or some of them, and put in their claims as creditors. It was one of the coolest and most consummate pieces of commercial fraud ever perpetrated. These men actually drained that town of its life-blood and sent the inhabitants through the manufacturing and mining districts of Pennsylvania. But the crowning triumph of Mr. Tilden's genius as a thinker and plotter for the bubble was exhibited in the draft of the mortgages and their application to the peculiar circumstances of the company. When the second mortgage bonds were issued, and on the market, this sturdy reformer conceived the brilliant project of selling off a portion of the real estate which the corporation owned. A little obstacle like the fact that this land was doubly mortgaged could not deter him. He so worded his legal documents that the Directors could, when in their judgment it seemed for the interests of the company, release certain parcels of the land from the mortgages and deed it to other parties. A large number of workingmen bought up lots of the land for building purposes, which were secured to them by warranty-deeds, and the titles have never been disputed or invalidated. But what became of the holders of the bonds? They bought them up in good faith, and believed that they were amply secured, but found on investigation that the real estate which they were supposed to cover had been cut up into lots and sold. This was Mr. Tilden's work. It was his "gigantic brain" that conceived the idea, and it was his executive ability that put it into execution.

QUITE A CHANGE.

A TILDEN AND HENDRICKS CLUB RESOLVES TO SUPPORT HAYES AND WHEELER.

New York Times, Oct. 7.

A practical illustration of the Democratic clamor for "change" was afforded in the action taken by the Fifteenth Ward Tilden and Hendricks Campaign Club last evening. The action there taken is hardly of a kind to gratify the professional politicians of the Tammany school, though it is very encouraging and gratifying to all citizens seeking honest government. The club in question contains nearly 300 members, and was started about two months ago under circumstances very auspicious as far as its probable efficiency was concerned. Col. T. A. Merriman, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was chosen as its President, and it was resolved to support the Democratic nominees. A large and handsome flag containing the names of Tilden and Hendricks was thrown to the breeze amid great enthusiasm. Meetings were held frequently, and the members of the Club were regaled with addresses by Col. Frederick A. Conkling and other Democratic speakers, who suggested, in the usual way, that the election of Tilden and Hendricks was the panacea for all the ills and woes of the people, individually and collectively. They spoke, too, in the accustomed manner of persons seeking political preferment, clamoring for a change. The persistent repetition of this latter howl seems to have set the members of the Club thinking, and the result will scarcely be found satisfactory to the speakers mentioned. The exposures of Tilden through the press and in courts of justice produced a powerful impression on the minds of the club members, and they waited eagerly, but in vain, for the refutations which were promised. The lame explanations and apologies offered did not suit their views, and they came to the conclusion finally that they had been deceived by the false pretenses of the Democracy. A special meeting of the Club was thereupon called and was held in the Menzel House, at Sullivan and Bleecker streets, last evening, when a reorganization of the Club was determined on and carried out. Nearly 300 gentlemen were present at the meeting. C. T. Menzel was chosen temporary Chairman, and the Club then proceeded to form a permanent organization. R. E. Sprague was elected President; C. T. Menzel, Vice-President; and John Fisher, Secretary. A resolution was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm, in which the members of the Club tender their services and support to the Republican candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President as well as for the Republican nominees for State, city, and county offices. The preamble to the resolution recited the exposure of Tilden's connection with the Pottier & Stymus fraud, the Michigan iron-money swindle, and the Railroad wrecking experiences of the Democratic reformer. Another resolution was then adopted directing the removal of the names of Tilden and Hendricks from the club banner and the substitution thereon of the names of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

New York Tribune, Oct. 10.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Seventh Assembly District, a Tilden and Hendricks Club previous to last Friday night, raised a Hayes and Wheeler banner last evening in place of a Democratic flag. The reason of this conversion of a club numbering 300 members, as stated by one of the officers, was that they had become tired of waiting for Gov. Tilden's explanation of the Pottier & Stymus matter, of his income tax, and other matters, and had decided to support the other candidate. The large crowd which collected in Bleecker street to witness the raising of the banner loudly cheered upon its appearance. A meeting of the Club was then called, and speeches were made by Charles P. Shaw and others.

MAINE.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION—EXPOSURE OF THE ATTEMPT OF THE DEMOCRATS TO FALSIFY THE RETURNS.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 8.—Learning that the Democrats are circulating falsehoods about the Maine Republican majority, I have, in the absence of our Chairman, obtained and forward you the following official statement:

STATE OF MAINE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AUGUSTA, Oct. 7.—*C. A. Boutelle*: SIR: In reply to your request, I have to say that the majority for Gov. Connor (Republican) over Talbot (Democrat), as shown by the returns of city, town, and plantation clerks, made to this office, in compliance with the law, is 15,037.

S. T. CHADBOURNE, Secretary of State.

This is a gain of more than 11,000 over last year, and more than 3,000 larger than the average of majorities from 1867, inclusive. We have handsomely elected our five Congressmen, carried every county, and have five-sixths of the Legislature,—gained nine Senators and thirty-five Representatives. Maine will easily give Hayes 25,000 majority in November.

C. A. BOUTELLE,
Of Republican State Committee.

COLORADO.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR PRIVATELY ACKNOWLEDGES HIS DEFEAT.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 9.—As the Democracy are disputing so positively the Republican victory in Colorado, it is in order to state that a letter received here this morning by McClintick, Smith & Guthrie, one of the leading legal firms of this city, from Hughes & Williams, of Denver, Col., acknowledges that the senior member of that firm has just been defeated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is reliable, comes direct, and should show conclusively the trickery of the Democracy in attempting to keep this a matter of doubt until after the elections in Ohio and Indiana.

CALIFORNIA.

THE EFFECT OF TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The effect of the Ohio and Indiana elections can hardly be considered very marked here. Some of the more sanguine Democrats profess to believe that the election of Williams will have the effect to throw California into the ranks of the Democratic States, and the rank and file of the party seem to gain increased confidence. The Republican leaders scout the idea that the result will have any effect on the vote of the State; that the reduction of the majority of 1874 in Indiana is a virtual victory under the circumstances, and that, while there may possibly be some room for doubt as to the result in this city, the interior is good for a handsome Republican majority in November.

EUREKA!

IN KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Mr. T. L. Davis resides at Eureka, Kan., and is the Democratic Reform candidate for Congress in that district. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held here last June, and, at its conclusion, started on a trip to Kentucky. On the train he met an estimable and beautiful young widow of St. Louis, who was also en route to visit friends in Kentucky. She was accompanied by her little daughter. By petting the child he became acquainted with the mother, and asked to be allowed to correspond with her. The request was granted.

HE MADE LOVE

with the ardor of a Byronic hero, and wrote many long, loving, and decidedly rich letters in a very short space of time, winding up by proposing marriage. Friends of the lady wrote to Eureka to learn something concerning the antecedents of Davis. A reply was received from a merchant there, stating that the writer had known Davis for the past four years, and that he knew of nothing to prevent his marriage with the St. Louis lady

EXCEPT

that he had a wife and three children, and that he had been living with them as long as the writer had known the family. The friends of the widow threaten vengeance, and have furnished Davis' love-letters for publication. In the meantime, he is canvassing his district under difficulties.

A SOLID SOUTH.

"WAR FLAGRANT AND WAR IN THE MASQUERADE OF PEACE."

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Before the War no population understood so thoroughly the genius of their Governments, State and Federal, as the Southern people. But, during the last fifteen years of war flagrant and war in the masquerade of peace, of wrongs and suffering, of usurpation and official insolence, this knowledge has faded away. Its light seems to have gone out, but it may be kindled anew. No year is more opportune for this enterprise than the Centennial anniversary of our Independence, and no occasion can be more propitious than that offered by the Presidential canvass.

A MODEL SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Brownsville (Tenn.) Democrat.

The war-drum was beaten loudly and lustily. The ghastly echoes of long-silent cannon, the gleam of Confederate bayonets, the flashing of swords, the wild shouts of charging squadrons, the fierce passions of that wonderful war-time, were all aroused from the grave. DRIVE OUT THE WHITE REPUBLICANS, AND SUBJUGATE THE NEGRO.

Quitman (Miss.) Intelligencer.

The canvass is red hot. In this county all things are working to give a welding heat; when the hammer strikes the sparks will fly. In this county alone of all the State is the color-line still drawn in fierce and unbending hostility to the whites, and to reform and honesty. *The recreant white men who organize and encourage the negro to array himself against the best interests of the intelligent and good people of the county, must account for it. Patience at last ceases to be a virtue.*

SECTIONALISM AND SECESSION.

Columbus (Miss.) Index.

Is not the Union as thoroughly divided into sectional parties to-day as Secession labored to divide the Union in 1861? Is the party South acting with that supreme wisdom and caution required by the perils that environ us? Have our clubs adopted any intemperate, inconsiderate resolutions without effect upon the subjects of them, and capable of being used in the Northern canvass to our great damage? Let the people be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves.

GRANT'S TROOPS TO THE DOGS.

Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

But we are not helpless to resist tyranny, or we would be unfit companions for the rest of the Union. We will not swerve a hair's breadth from our course. *We shall not regard Grant's troops.* We shall receive their fire as the troops of Lexington and Concord did, *and we shall answer it*, by the blessing of God, as the Lexington and Concord boys did! As the men of the streets of Boston did! As the men of Bunker and Moultrie did!

A TERRESTRIAL HELL! NOTES OF WAR.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

The infernal Fifteenth Amendment has made South Carolina a terrestrial hell. . . . These black rioters, who have gone so far as to muster in armed array, and even to detain the United States mail by tearing up railway-tracks, must be taught a wholesome lesson. It is to be hoped that they may be brought to their senses without further effusion of blood; but, so long as they foolishly believe that the Government at Washington stands behind them, with Sherman's sword and Taft's pronunciamento, we have little confidence in purely diplomatic measures for relief.

BEND THE KNEE, YE VANDALS, IN TOKEN OF YOUR REPENTANCE AND REMORSE!

Southern States (Miss.).

You committed treason by fighting against State-Rights, the very keystone of our system of confederation.

You violated every article and clause of the Constitution, and added amendments thereto that are in total contradiction to the spirit of progress in which that charter was framed.

You ignored the commonest laws of humanity by slaughtering tens of thousand of our people; by setting fire to countless Southern homes; by imprisoning hundreds of men because they dared to differ with you in opinion; by placing corrupt scoundrels in places of public trust to rob and ruin our States; and in unnumbered ways you have shown yourselves to be as heartless as hyenas.

Yes, General, it is time—high time, sir—that you and *your horde of vandals were bending the knee to us in token of your repentance and remorse.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMMANY NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Tammany and anti-Tammany Conference Committees met this afternoon and agreed upon a basis of union. It was agreed that anti-Tammany should have one-third of all the county offices, including the Mayor's appointments and heads of departments, a little more than one-third of the Congressional and Aldermanic nomination.

The result of the conference between the Tammany and anti-Tammany Committees was a proposition from Tammany to support the anti-Tammany candidates for County Clerk, Judges of the Superior and Marine Courts, two Congressmen, and some minor local officers. Anti-Tammany demanded in addition either the Sheriff or Surrogate, and as Tammany refused to yield the negotiations failed.

RACINE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 12.—The Republicans have at last amused themselves and gone to work in a manner that indicates a sure victory next fall. This evening the Hon. Charles G. Williams dedicated the new wigwam in a speech that was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The building, which will hold 2,500 people, was crowded to its utmost, while hundreds were unable to gain admittance. From now out, the Republicans will work with a will to insure the election of Hayes and Wheeler. The Hon. N. J. Field was renominated this evening by the Republicans as a candidate for member of the Assembly. His election may be placed as certain.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 12.—The Democracy of this city to-night attempted to enthuse. They got out hand-bills claiming the following States: Maine, Connecticut, Georgia, Colorado, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. Then they stole a cannon from the Republicans and fired salutes, hired a band, filled their speakers with whisky, and made a desperate attempt to get up some enthusiasm, but failed signally.

The Republicans intend to have a grand ratification-meeting to-morrow night, and will have a big turn-out.

REBEL SENTIMENT IN MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 12.—At Emerson, Mo., eighteen miles from Quincy, John Brittondale, a veteran of a Pennsylvania regiment, hung out a Union flag in front of his drug-store on Friday, the 6th inst. In less than half an hour it was torn down and trampled upon by ex-Rebels. No Union flag has been put out in that town before for over a year. Brittondale fought to save the flag, and thinks that he has a right to fly it.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 12.—The Democrats are celebrating to-night. A large torchlight procession marched through the streets, and an enthusiastic meeting at the hall was addressed by Wesley C. Hobbs, their candidate for Congress. The Democrats seem to be very glad that they didn't lose the rest of the Congressmen in Indiana and Ohio.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 12.—The Republicans of this district to-day nominated W. M. Randolph for Congress, vice Barbour Lewis, declined on account of disaffection among the white Republicans.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—The Democrats are firing guns here to-night corresponding with the number of Electoral votes in Indiana and West Virginia, and preparations are in progress for a grand jollification to-morrow night.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Oct. 12.—Last evening Oscar F. Millard, a wealthy banker of this place, and cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, was united in marriage to Miss Anna E., daughter of William Daniels. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Masker, in the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of one of the largest assemblages ever gathered in the town. The happy couple started East this morning, accompanied by several friends.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Col. J. M. Berrien, for many years engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad, died this evening after a very brief illness.

Searching a Coffin for Evidence.

Pall Mall Gazette (London), Sept. 27.

Some excitement was created yesterday in the neighborhood of Bedford by the exhumation of the body of the Rev. John F. Dawson, of Woodlands, who was buried in 1870 in the churchyard of the village of Clapham. Mr. Dawson, who inherited the estate of Woodlands from his father, who had bought it, was twice married, and though he had a son by his first marriage, he bequeathed the estate to his son by his second wife. It is believed, however, by his eldest son that the estate was entailed by the will of his grandfather, which could not be found; and as information reached him that documents had been buried with his father, application was made for the exhumation of the body to the Home Secretary, and, the requisite sanction having been obtained, the exhumation was commenced at 1 a. m. on Tuesday and completed at 8 a. m., when the coffin was opened in the presence of the legal and medical gentlemen concerned. A diligent search between the inner shell and the outer oak coffin proved in vain; but on lifting the body, which was in a wonderful state of preservation, a bundle of what appeared to be letters, tied round with red tape, was discovered. These documents were taken away, with the necessary legal formalities, and the body was then reinterred.

The Wealth of Cardinal Antonelli.

The London *Echo* has the following: "The French and Belgian journals have been recently employed in calculating the almost incalculable wealth of Cardinal Antonelli, who is reported to be dangerously invalided. It is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 35,000,000 of francs, independently of his rare and priceless collection of works of art, ancient coins, ancient statuary, and other articles of vertu, worth not les than 20,000,000. The Cardinal possesses one of the finest assortments of precious stones to be found in Europe, and he can boast of diamonds of all shapes of the purest water, incomparable emeralds, pearls, and turquoises, the richest laces, and the matchless marvels of the loom of the last period. Though the Cardinal is only a Deacon, and so of inferior priestly rank, yet as Cardinal he is a Prince of the Sovereign Pontiff's Court. His offices are numerous. He is Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, President of the Sacred Congregation of Lorretto, Chief to the Roman Consulta, and virtually Prime Minister of the Pope. He is the greatest pluralist in the Roman Catholic Church, and with so many channels of wealth at his command, it is no wonder that he has become by far the wealthiest of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, if not the wealthiest of all Italians."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays Inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S SarsaparillianResolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

...WAY'S REMEDIES.
R. R. R.
...DWAY'S
...RELIEF
...Worst Pains in
...Twenty Minutes.
...NE HOUR
...his Advertisement Need
...Suffer with Pain.
...WAY'S
...ADY
...RELIEF
IS A
...Every Pain.
...First and is the
...ain Remedy
...TO TWENTY MINUTES
...READY RELIEF
WILL
...Instant Ease.
...and AGUE.
...ADWAY'S
...TING PILLS,
...n Tumor
...growth cured by
...Y'S REMEDIES.
...ADWAY'S
...ianResolvent,
...BLOOD PURIFIER,
..., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.
...e and True."

SOUTHERN TILDENISM.

Terrible State of Affairs in South Carolina.

The Democrats Institute a Reign of Terror.

Outrages Upon Republicans—Unprovoked Slaughter of Negroes.

A Reliable Statement from an Officer of the Army.

Boston Journal, Oct. 7.

The following letter from an officer of the United States army, stationed in South Carolina, has been handed to us. It comes from a native of Massachusetts who served honorably in the Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under Gen. W. F. Bartlett, and subsequently entered the regular army. There is no exaggeration in the statements of the writer, who did not write for publication, but addresses an old army companion upon the situation as he sees it:

LAURENS, Laurens Co., S. C., Sept. 30, 1876.—MY DEAR C.: I have been wanting to give you a description of affairs down here, for things have changed considerably since I last wrote to you. I wish the curtain could be withdrawn and you people of the North could look in here and see things just as they are. It is a very difficult matter for me to attempt to describe affairs in their true light, for no words of the English language could do justice to the subject.

THE TWO PARTIES.

In the first place, the Republican party is made up mostly of negroes. The Democratic party is the old Rebel white party of the South who brought on the War and have created all the disturbances since. The negroes have a clean majority in the State of over 25,000, and, if let alone, ninety-nine out of every hundred will vote the Republican ticket. The Democrats are determined to overcome this majority by killing what they can and keeping the others from the polls on election day. They have organizations all over the State, numbering several thousand in each county. Whenever the Republicans attempt to hold a political meeting these

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

ride in, all armed, to the number of 1,000 or more, and claim that the time is to be equally divided between the two parties. This works very well until a Republican attempts to speak. Then they commence yelling and cursing, completely drowning his voice so no one can hear what he has to say. They use language which would shame the d—l. The Governor tried to speak the other day, but the "high-toned chivalry" of Edgefield County got after him, called him a "G—d—d bald-headed son of a b—h," and other names even worse than that. As a matter of course the Governor's self-respect would not permit him to speak under such circumstances. The Republicans undertook to hold a meeting the other day, but just before the time for speaking the Democratic clubs rode in to the number of over 1,000. Every man had his revolver strapped around him, took forcible possession of the meeting, and held one of their own. The negroes quietly went home and gave up their own meeting to avoid trouble. The next day the Democrats had a meeting of their own; at night they all got drunk and took possession of the whole town; an armed mob of over 100 men attacked the hotel where some of the Republican speakers of the day before were stopping; and threatened to shoot them; they escaped through the back door and came to our camp for protection.

THE CIVIL OFFICERS DEFENSELESS.

The Sheriff and most of the county officers took refuge in our camp to save their lives. I had no authority to interfere, except to protect all that came to me. The mob next went for the negroes; most of them hid up or took to the woods, but they captured several, and, with revolvers at their heads, made them promise and take an oath to vote the Democratic ticket. This is the way the negroes are joining the Democratic standard. This mob surged up and down through the streets and alleys of this old town, yelling, cursing, and firing revolvers nearly all night. They acted like fiends incarnate, worse than Milton's devils. This same state of affairs exists all over South Carolina. There is hardly a place in the State where a Republican will be permitted to make a speech, not even the Governor. The negroes are pretty thoroughly intimidated now, and hundreds, yes, thousands of them, will be afraid to attempt to vote.

HOW THE VOTERS ARE TO BE INTIMIDATED.

To make the thing doubly sure, the Democratic clubs have arranged to keep an armed force on the main roads leading to the polling-places to turn the negroes back should they try to come in. If the negroes attempt to get up any club for campaign purposes, then the cry is at once raised that they are organizing an armed force to attack some town. The Democratic clubs fall into line at once, take their rifles and revolvers, always in the interest of peace, of course, call themselves a "Posse Comitatus," and go for the "niggers" with a vengeance. The negroes generally break up, take to the woods and swamps to save their lives, where they are hunted out and shot on sight. Even their extreme love of peace will not permit them to stop here. They shoot down negroes wherever they find them, upon general principles, in the cotton-fields and in their own cabins. Then the Democratic press will overflow with "Another negro outrage," in which they will describe how "the negroes attacked the town to burn it, but were gallantly repulsed; a number of negroes, but no white men, killed." Now I can tell you one thing that is a fact, the negroes are not going to attack anything, they are too badly frightened and only too glad to be let alone, and not get attacked themselves.

THE STATE TO BE MADE DEMOCRATIC.

The boast is made here openly that they will carry the State for the Democracy or wade in blood. Well, now, there is not one man in five in Massachusetts that will believe that they mean what they say; but just think a moment, there have been over 150 negroes killed in this State within the past two months; that is putting it at a low estimate, and yet the campaign on the Republican side has not commenced. What do you think it will be before it ends? They not only propose to fight the negroes, but the United States also, should the Government undertake to interfere. They are well provided with improved arms, and get much valuable assistance from Georgia, and encouragement from the Northern Democratic press. They say they are *better prepared to fight now than they were in* 1861.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

In my opinion the only remedy is for the Government to put the whole State under martial law, flood the State with troops, arrest *all* violators of the law, without regard to color or politics, and punish all murderers. The Governor cannot do it, for he can call to his aid only the colored militia, and then there would be a big fight on hand—and the negroes would get the worst of it, as they always do. "A stitch in time saves nine," but the "stitches" are being lost every day.

THE WHITE POPULATION IN ARMS.

It is a rare thing to meet a white man unarmed, and if they cannot read or write, they will own a revolver; they will cheerfully go without a Bible to own a revolver. I believe there are four revolvers to one Bible in this country. The latter is almost wholly out of use. It would be extremely absurd for them to carry on a Democratic campaign and read the Bible at the same time. Their salvation is wholly in the revolver. Take that away, and the rifle also, and they would lose the election and "reform."

THE CRY OF REFORM.

They are emphatic for "reform." They all are; but when I purchase supplies for the troops, to be paid for by the Government, they do their best to cheat me, saying "Oh! the Government is able to pay it." They all do it; then they go out and march under the Democratic banners of "Reform and Honesty," and demand "honest" men for office, denouncing "Radical" corruption. This is a question of vital importance to the Southern Democrats, for they have big bills against the Government for emancipated slaves and War-damages, to say nothing of pensions and the time which they freely gave to break up the country.

NOT A FANCY SKETCH.

The picture which I have attempted to draw is not an extravagant one; it is underdrawn; no description which can be given will do justice to the subject. I am not a politician, and have no personal interest in politics, and do not meddle with it; hence I have no object in writing what is not so.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Governor of the State (Gov. Chamberlain) is a gentleman of fine talents and education, whose public life has been irreproachable. He stood up nobly last winter against corruption in the Legislature. No man ever fought a harder battle for honest Government, and for the interests of both races and classes; he won, and justly deserved, the respect and admiration of the whole country and the honest men of all political parties. Now, when it is for their political interests to abuse him, they denounce him as a thief, liar, scoundrel, and a hundred other names, and denounce him for the very things they commended him for before. The devil would be a saint with them if he suited their purpose, but "chivalry" takes a rifle range in that direction.

THE SITUATION VERY GRAVE.

The situation in South Carolina is indeed very grave. I do not know the result, but it seems to be a choice between yielding to armed mobs or to crush them by force, and it will take a pretty good force to enforce the laws. The civil officers here have given it up, and are even afraid to ask for troops for fear of being killed when the troops are removed. Men will shoot down negroes in open day, and not only own it but brag of it and remain at home, and no effort is made to arrest them.

THE DYING STATEMENT OF A MURDERED VOTER.

To illustrate this I inclose you the original statement of a dying negro, substantiated by two eye-witnesses, taken by me at the bedside of the dying man. He died in about twelve hours after making this statement.

THE STATEMENT OF PERRY CHILDERS.

Perry Childers was in the field near the house of R. A. Gray; was first in the road walking along. One Butler Putnam approached and commenced to fire on him; fired three shots, one shot hitting him in the right hip, ranging downward and inward toward the spine. No words occurred between them. Putnam rode up on horseback and commenced firing on the said Childers without any apparent provocation.

Witnesses— R. P. GRAY, W. L. GRAY, } White. JOSEPH SCUDART, Colored.

Laurens County, ten miles from Court-House.

Butler Putnam has remained at his house, in the vicinity where the deed was committed, ever since. No effort has been made to arrest him. He sent word to the Sheriff that he would not be arrested; it seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to the Sheriff. In the meantime he has shot one or two other negroes. Butler Putnam is at the head of one of the armed Democratic Clubs of Laurens County, and marches under their banners of "Honesty and Reform." He is in earnest on the question of "Reform," for Butler does not approve of the way things have been going on. Butler is a "Reformer," and the cry is raised all over the South from such men for "Reform."

This is a perfect political caldron, a pandemonium of "Reform" Democracy.

LIFE-SAVING.

The Exhibit at the Centennial—How the Work Is Done—Its Value.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Just south of the Government building, near the lake, is a beautiful model of the life-saving stations along our coasts and lakes. Many persons have no idea of these stations, or of the great number of lives and amount of property saved by them, until the courteous Lieutenant in charge has bestowed such information. The house is an exact model in size and construction, is built in Gothic style, and contains all the apparatus used in the service. There are 119 life-saving stations on the coast from Maine to Florida, thirty on the lakes, eight on the Pacific coast, and 1,100 men are employed. The entire service is in charge of S. G. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau.

The coast is divided into several districts, over which there is a General Inspector, who makes recommendations as he sees fit. The Superintendent visits the stations in his district twice a year, and has to make a correct statement to the Inspector. The keepers must keep everything in good order in and about the station. Surfmen are kept patroling the beach every night in the winter, and in stormy weather give their whole attention to vessels that need assistance. Whenever they discover such a vessel, or a wreck, signals are made to other stations by using star-rockets and burning a red Coston hand-light. When they receive an answer they get out their boats and implements and start for the wreck. There is a neat little model showing a wrecked ship at sea, and how it is reached by the surfman. On the shore they place a mortar or gun, with a twenty-four-pound ball and line attached, which is thrown out over the ship. A life-car is sent out by means of a hawser or large rope; it is kept above the surf, and is so covered that men cannot see out. As they are only a few minutes reaching the wreck, they are allowed very small space for ventilation. This car carries five men.

There is the first ball that was ever fired to save life in the United States. It was thrown with line attached over the ship Ayreshire wrecked on Squan beach, New Jersey, January, 1850, saving 201 lives. There is a German howitzer that can throw a twenty-pound shot with line a fourth of a mile. A life-basket, made mainly of cork, carries one man at a time, drawn to the ship by the ropes. A large surf-boat, mounted on a great four-wheeled carriage, is ready for wreckers with cork jackets for the surfmen. They are queer-looking jackets. A young man of the period wouldn't care to walk down Chestnut street with one attached to him in mid-day. When a boat is capsized a man is lucky to have one handy then he is sure to take care of No. 1. Each station is provided with six Merriman life-saving suits, which entirely envelops a man except his face and eyes. Last March, on the New Jersey beach, the lives of three men were saved by a man in one of these suits. He must look very much like a member of those bands of intimidators at the South, only we know he comes to bring hope and life, while the latter brings fear and death.

In the boat-room, or room which upon any other occasion we would call the parlor, is a medicine chest, which is kept at every station. The crew are all instructed by the surgeon what to use in resuscitating the drowning—water-buckets, signal-lights, everything—ready and in order. The next room is called the "mess-room," in which is the cook-stove and cooking utensils. In the second story are the sleeping-quarters for the crew and shipwrecked persons. It contains eight cots and four cane-seat rocking-chairs. The middle room is for stores and provisions. The third is the keeper's room. There are five rooms in all, with closets in each.

The Lieutenant said that the coasts of New Jersey, Long Island, and North Carolina are the most dangerous. I saw the medals that are "given in testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea." One is gold, the other silver. The intrinsic value of the gold medal is $228. A keeper gets only $200 a year, is separated from his family, and is responsible for everything over which he has charge, which is about $10,000 worth of property, including buildings and apparatus.

Doesn't it seem strange that Congress hasn't appropriated something more useful than a gold medal to a poor, but brave, heroic surfman, who has all but lost his life in his struggles with the winds and waves to save others! The value of the medal in money might be of great service to him. Statistics prove that they have saved in this way 3,168 lives in the last four years. When a soldier enters the army he expects to destroy life. If he dies his family are pensioned. If a surfman dies while in the act of saving life, his family receives nothing, not even the worth of the medal. "Consistency thou art a jewel,"—especially when appropriated by Congress.

M. S. G.

SUNDAY LAWS.

Their Enforcement at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Ludicrous Results of a Strict Construction of the Statute.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, Oct. 9.

The *Eagle* of last Friday contained a circular or announcement from Chief of Police Moran, in which he informed the citizens of what he intended to do in obedience to the council's orders that the police enforce the statutes and city ordinances relative to Sunday, or the first day of the week.

The enforcement of the Chief's circular has led to many arrests for alleged violation of the Sunday laws, in divers ways; and many arrests are yet to be made. As nearly 150 cases have grown out of the attempt, it is obvious that not nearly all of them can be mentioned in detail, either as to persons arrested, or the complaints on which warrants were based. The most numerous class of alleged offenders are those who went to the Post-Office yesterday noon to post or receive mail. Forty-four prominent citizens' names were taken, including E. F. Harrington, of the *Eagle*, M. H. Clark, of the *Democrat*, E. B. Fuller, Ald. Heath, ex-Mayor Houseman, the Hon. L. H. Randall, and others. Warrants have been issued and served on all or nearly all of them. Some twenty-five or thirty milk peddlers have been, or will be, arrested for vending or delivering milk on Sunday. The owners and employes of two barber shops were, or will be, arrested for keeping their establishments open. T. H. Lyon was arrested for selling tobacco from the cigar-stand of Sweet's Hotel. The employes of the Gas Company were arrested for laboring in the gas-works on Sunday—were arrested means have been, or are to be, if the papers are not already served. The employes of the Valley City and Crescent Flouring Mills were arrested for laboring in the mills on Sunday. Several restaurant and saloon-keepers were arrested. Mr. J. de Zielnski was arrested, charged with leading his band while practicing on Sunday. Several men, like Amos Rathbone, John S. Farr, S. S. Ball, Mrs. Morris' coachman, and others were arrested for driving on the streets on Sunday. The employes of the *Times* and *Democrat* offices were arrested for laboring on those papers after midnight Saturday night, or on Sunday morning. Mr. Rice, of Rice & Moore, and one of the Steward Brothers, were arrested for entering their places of business on Sunday.

The above are not all the cases, or classes of cases; but they serve to show the scope and extent of the designs of the Chief of Police and labors of his force.

Some of the phases of the muddle are quite serious. The milk-peddlers were stopped from distributing milk. In one locality were three ladies—Mrs. Earp, Mrs. S. S. Ball, and Mrs. M. J. Smiley—who have small children who needed milk; babies must have fresh milk. Mr. S. S. Ball hitched up, and was going to the country after milk for them, and was arrested for driving in the streets.

To-night the Chief of Police will send in a communication to the Council, asking that the Mayor detail the Aldermen next Sunday to assist the police as conservators of the law in enforcing the statutes and ordinances relative to Sunday. It's a queer, a ridiculous muddle, and it is hard to make a sure prediction as to what will occur from it.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

Atlanta (Ga.) Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

The disease was not imported, but originated in Savannah. The causes were the very extraordinary rainfall in June of fifteen and a half inches, which overflowed the rice-fields near the city, and remained there under a temperature of ninety degrees for sixty days, with an easterly wind from off the Gulf stream since April.

Many heart-rending incidents of the terrible plague are told. A worthy and estimable lady of Savannah was buried coffinless, because one could not be procured for love or money. In many instances the dead were laid in the graves and the graves left open because there was no time to fill them.

Savannah Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

I met an old lady the other day—a Mrs. Morgan. Her husband was an officer in the Confederate army during the late Rebellion. After the close of hostilities he and his wife, five daughters, and a son located in this city. He became a cotton-broker, but failed in business a short time ago, and was stricken down some three weeks ago with the fever. His case was of the worst type, and he died in thirty-six hours from the time he first complained of being ill. With little or nothing left by which she could eke out a subsistence, the widow did her best to struggle on. One by one her children were laid low by the fever, and one by one they were taken to the cemetery, until within the period of a few days, she was childless and alone. Last Thursday her niece died, and I saw her wringing her hands on the threshold of her impoverished and desolated home, and crying out in all the agony of her rended heart, "Is there a God!" There are hundreds of such cases as these.

A singular feature or freak of the disease is its refusal, thus far, to attack the genuine negro. Not one of the full-blooded blacks has yet been attacked with any of its symptoms. Where there is the slightest taint or mixture of blood, however, the ravages of the epidemic are apparent. Justly appreciating their happy immunity, the colored men and women have banded together in a little army of their own, and have performed a most efficient service from the very beginning of the disaster. They are to be found in every house where the disease is raging at its utmost, and their attention has something poetic in the sacrifices which surround it.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville Normal and Theological Institute.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Whatever the colored people in other States are doing toward reaching the great goal of moral and intellectual wealth, those in Tennessee are taking rapid strides in that direction. Within the last year, two buildings, of which any race of people and any community might justly be proud, have reared their imposing fronts on either side of the City of Nashville. While these institutions elevate and advance the colored citizens in this immediate locality, they cast their influence over the entire South, and gather within their walls students from each and every Southern State, who are reared and educated under Christian influences, and prepared for teachers and preachers. They go forth, instruct and lead in turn their hundreds, and thus the circle widens, until through the medium of these and other such institutions the whole race will be benefitted. About a year ago the imposing Jubilee Hall of Fisk University was completed, dedicated, and occupied by the Fisk University students, and to-day a similar ceremony opened the doors of the Nashville Normal and Theological Institute. This institution was founded and is maintained by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. From its founding to the building of the present commodious and elegant quarters the institution was conducted in a cheap and cramped frame building in the northwestern part of this city. Finding their institutions likely to flourish and do a great work, the managers decided to locate upon an eligible site, and there build a substantial and commodious structure, such as would be commensurate with the aims and purposes of the founders. The old building occupied a site almost in a line with Jubilee Hall, while the new is situated almost directly opposite and almost within the shadow of the Vanderbilt University. In looking around for a site, this spot was decided upon on account of its nearness to the city and the exceeding beauty and fitness of the surroundings. The buildings command a view of a large extent of the surrounding country, and overlook the entire city. The State Capitol, on its own commanding eminence, is in full view, and a person standing on the western front of that edifice beholds the trio of superb buildings, the Vanderbilt University, Nashville Normal and Theological Institute, and Jubilee Hall, the last trio being devoted to the interest of the colored race.

This beautiful situation was purchased at a cost of $30,000, and was a former residence of one of Nashville's oldest citizens. As the dwelling upon the estate could be utilized, it was made the central building, and is to have two extensive wings. The old building was run up another story and surmounted by a Mansard roof, which rendered it quite imposing in appearance. The ground proportions of this are forty-eight by eighty feet. The right wing, which is the only one yet erected, is five stories in height, including basement and Mansard stories. This portion of the building is forty-nine by 185 feet. It is proposed to use the central building for the teachers and their families, and as dormitories for young women. The basement of the wing is designed for the boarding department, while the main story is to be used as the public rooms, and the upper three stories as dormitories for young men. The building will accommodate nearly 200 boarding students. It is not proposed to erect the left wing of the building until the growth and expansion of the institution shall demand it. For the present, the new building is sufficient for all needs and purposes. The entire front of the building, as it presents itself to the city, is 233 feet.

The primal object of this institute is to fit young students for teachers and preachers, and to prepare them for any active good work in life. Although it was founded and is fostered by the Baptist Mission Society, it is not designed to exclude any of any religious profession or denominational faith.

The dedicatory exercises, which commenced to-day at 1 o'clock, were interesting in the extreme. The Rev. S. D. Anderson, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. John Poindexter, of Columbus, O., made the principal addresses, while the Rev. T. G. Jones, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, one of the most popular churches of this city, Profs. Braden and Spence, and others more or less distinguished, also participated in the exercises.

The Board of Instruction is composed of the following members: The Rev. Daniel Phillips, D. D., the Rev. Lyman B. Tafft, A. M., Miss Carrie V. Dyer, Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, and Miss Emma A. Phillips.

The institution starts out with 150 boarding pupils.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Last spring a society was formed in St. Louis which, from its practical aims and the great possible good accruing from a wide knowledge of its existence, it is considered particulary desirable to be made known through the medium of your columns.

It was organized in the belief that many wishing to pursue special studies found it impossible to do so from their not knowing how to find the best works upon those subjects, needing aid in their endeavors not only in self-improvement, but also for fitting themselves to instruct others. In this aim some of the most noted men and women in a city constantly growing in renown for its culture, have united to give the assistance of their wide experience and studies to any desiring it, who can gain the benefit of their advice and direction either by becoming a member, or remitting their question to the General Secretary, 3037 Pine street.

The Society is qualified through its branch secretaries to give information and instruction on literature, science, art, bodily and mental health, professional learning, and philosophical truth, directing those who inquire to works possessing the most reliable and extended knowledge of the subjects they treat. Those who are interested in the diffusion of knowledge, as well as those who desire assistance, will, it is hoped, aid in this endeavor to promote culture and general enlightenment by sending their names for membership, and extending the acquaintance with the existence and objects of the society to all those who might thereby be improved.

An Incident of Life in Oregon.

Portland Oregonian.

Monday evening Mrs. Frankie Reed received from the purser of the steamer Bonita $120 in coin. The transfer was observed by two well-dressed young men, who followed the lady as far as the post-office, where they accosted her, demanding the money. She refused, and intimated that a policeman would be called if they attempted to lay hands on her. The hour being somewhat early, and as persons were passing frequently, the individuals departed in haste. About midnight, while the gentlemen of the house where she was stopping were off some distance, the same parties approached the door of the kitchen. Mrs. Reed, who was engaged in that room, noticing the intruders, called for assistance, and this caused them to leave. At a later hour they called again, but the barking of a dog was sufficient to cause the persistent customers to turn tail. Next day Mrs. Reed departed for her home, via the Scholls Ferry road, on horseback, taking with her the money. When about four miles out she was stopped by the parties who had previously followed her and attempted the robbery, and again the money was demanded. She told them that she had deposited it in the bank, less $8, which she handed over. Tipping their hats politely, they quietly disappeared in the brush. This time they had changed their dress, giving them the appearance of soldiers. The lady had taken precaution to secrete the greater portion of the money inside of her dress. For persistency these fellows beat everything, and the spoils were very light in all conscience.

VIRGINIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Gov. Kemper's Reply to the Invitation of the Centennial Commissioners—He Declines to Issue a Proclamation for an Official Visit.

Dispatch to New York World.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—Gov. Kemper to-day responded to the invitation of the Centennial Commissioners to name a Virginia day and have a reception. He declined to issue his proclamation for that purpose, as was desired. He professes to be in favor of restoring peace and propagating fraternal good-will over our common country, and states that in his last message he recommended no appropriation, which the Legislature refused to vote. He cannot believe that it would now be right to assist in the indirect application from this State of some millions of dollars to an object substantially the same, or cognate to the same, for which the Legislature refused a direct appropriation of a few thousands. He suggests that, to fall into the scheme would be but to diminish unduly the means of Virginia, in order to "augment your comparative abundance." In conclusion, he says:

Moreover, while such a proclamation as you suggest seems to be warranted by usage in some of the States, it would be notable in Virginia as extra-official and without authority, and it would contravene rules and limitations which here for a hundred years have been held inviolable. In declining to participate officially in the Centennial exercises, I am content to know that neither my presence nor absence affects any interstate or intersectional or political relations or interests. Nevertheless I hold myself free to change any of my conclusions whenever it becomes proper to do so. You inform me that it is proposed that it proposed that the chief executive officers of all the States and Territories shall meet together in Philadelphia before the close of the Centennial, and that such representatives of all the States other than Virginia are expected to be present. In that improbable event I would not be willing that exception absence on the part of Virginia should cause her to be misunderstood or should mar the completeness of such an occasion. Let no man do Virginia the wrong to suppose that she measures the value of the Centennial or estimates current events by any selfish of merely material standard. It is true that, passing through a period of embarrassment, she recognizes the obligation as one of paramount importance to enforce the sternest economy in order to pay her debt and vindicate her plighted faith; yet Virginia is no step behind her foremost sisters in advancing the progress, the peace, and the liberties of a Union now constitutionally indissoluble. With regretful composure, without abating her known spirit of conciliation, she beholds the untimely sectional animosities and reproaches which, provoked by no act of hers, tend to mar the noblest design of the Centennial celebration. All the world knows that no laggard heart inspires Virginia. Her absence from Philadelphia shall speak for her with not less significance than her presence. Standing beside her own ancient hearthstone, sacred, afflicted, poor, but with her brow uplifted, with pure and unfaltering faith and with unbroken pride, Virginia speaks Centennial greetings of affection to all her sister States. To Massachusetts she gives greeting in the name of her son who first unsheathed his sword on Cambridge common as leader of the armies of the Revolution. She greets Philadelphia, the cradle of independence, the birthplace of American liberty, to which Virginia statesmen gave the grandest of its historic glory, and, in the voice and spirit of a hundred years ago, she speaks for a Union of patriotic and heroic hearts for our common liberties, for a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, for equal rights and impartial justice to all States and men, and she craves all that for the support of these principles. With a firm reliance on divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,

JAMES L. KEMPER.

These are the sentiments of the Governor. The sentiments of the people are exhibited by the very great number of Virginians who have attended and are now attending the Centennial. No other State, in proportion to wealth and white population, has done better in that particular respect. Between 5,000 and 6,000 tickets to the Centennial have been sold in Richmond alone, and within the next thirty days there will be an unprecedented hegira of Virginians Centennialward.

TALMAGE'S ECCENTRICITIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Evening Post* has the following: "The Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage has resigned his position as editor of the *Christian-at-Work* somewhat abruptly. According to the story, he left the office of that journal on Monday afternoon, and visiting the press-rooms, inserted a farewell card to his readers, and induced the foreman to print the edition the same night, instead of Tuesday morning. It is said that the publication of his card was the first intimation that the publishers had of his intention to resign. The edition was suppressed and a new one printed, in which it was announced that the *Christian-at-Work* would hereafter be edited by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. Mr. Talmage says that he had frequently expressed his intention to leave the paper, but that the Trustees were unwilling to part with him, and he was compelled to take the matter into his own hands. He becomes the editor of the *Advance*, a journal published in this city and Chicago, and with him are associated the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, of London, Eng."

The Exhibitors at the Centennial.

The accompanying table, compiled from the official catalogue, shows the number of exhibitors in the Centennial Exhibition and the countries they represent:

United States	8,175	Netherlands	394
Great Britain	1,004	Denmark	168
New Zealand	108	Sweden	595
New South Wales	159	Norway	257
Victoria	298	Italy	1,144
South Australia	106	Egypt	18
Cape of Good Hope	112	Tunis	18
		Orange Free State	1
Jamaica	28	Luxemburg	9
Bahamas	37	China	78
British Guiana	20	Japan	359
Ceylon	11	Hawaii	72
Straits Settlem'ts	7	Brazil	943
Gold Coast	27	Argentine Republic	1,397
Mauritius	13		
Queensland	140	Chili	84
Seychelles Archipelago		Peru	81
	16	Mexico	296
Tasmania	97	Liberia	1
Trinidad	29	Spain and Colonies	3,822
India	1		
Canada	1,337	Philippine Islands	345
France	1,597	Portugal	2,462
Germany	1,039	Turkey	1,632
Austria	750	Russia	802
Switzerland	387	Siam	1
Belgium	624	Bermudas	33
Netherlands (East India Colonies)	1	Total	30,864

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY LAST, A large bay horse and open buggy; a reward of $25 will be paid on its return to EDWIN WALKER, corner Franklin and Harrison-sts., city.

LOST—OR STRAYED—FROM CORNER FIFteenth and Wood-sts., on Friday last, a red-and-white cow, both ears cut, horns very crooked; finder will be suitably rewarded. FRED SWIER.

LOST—A NOTE OF $500, DATED AUG. 1, 1876, due Feb. 1, 1877, payable to R. Fitzsimmons, made by George Weaver & P. Weaver; liberal reward paid. R. FITZSIMMONS, 134 Michigan-st.

LOST—SEVEN STONE CLUSTER DIAMOND EARring. Liberal reward if returned to Room 27 Honore Block.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A LARGE RED LINE back cow; liberal reward for her return to 1233 Michigan-av.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A brown setter dog, answers to the name of Pedro; any one returning same to 503 North LaSalle-st. will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE
Far below regular prices.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 383 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE RESIDENCE AND 36 feet lot, worth $8,000; no incumbrance; 2 blocks from finest park in city; will exchange for stock of dry goods. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS and grocer is; will invoice $2,500. I want a farm, 80 or 100 acres, improved or unimproved. Write to me at once, and give location, etc., of land. Address A. MILLER, Donovan, Iroquois County, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINES KEPT constantly on hand at about one-third regular prices; every machine sold by us is guaranteed as represented or money will be cheerfully refunded. GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

BOOKS.

A BIG PRICE, CASH IN YOUR HAND, FOR GOOD books. CHAPIN'S original old-book store, 91 East Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—TWO STATE-ST. lots, east front, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. The owner, a non-resident, orders them closed out at once. Title perfect; will furnish abstract. SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate and Loans, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE, WITH LOT 40X80 feet, northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av. Cheap. Inquire at house.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT 25X170 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Apply OWNER, 707 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO NEW 6-ROOM BRICK cottages on West Side. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., Marine Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: $15 down and $5 monthly cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—2-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with barn $1,000, only $200 down. Park Ridge—New 2-story, 13-room house, $1,200; only $200 down.
Desplaines—7-room cottage and 3 lots, $1,000; only $200 down.
The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of $13.
IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DAIRY FARM, 840 ACRES, in McHenry County, Ill., 56 miles from Chicago, ½ mile from cheese factory; $25 per acre, $3,000 down; also, a good farm 200 acres, near Janesville, Wis., $22 per acre, $1,500 down. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—15 ACRES, WITH GOOD house and barn, at Lombard, Ill. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., Marine Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE NICELY FURnished front room with board; also back room. References required.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—FOUR YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with hot and cold water, with board; has been newly papered and calcimined; also large side room; terms moderate; references exchanged.

1081 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, with hot and cold water, and good board, to reliable parties. References exchanged.

West Side.

13 PARK-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TO RENT—FURNISHED rooms; day board at $4.

Hotels.

BARNES HOUSE, CORNER RANDOLPH AND Canal-sts.—$1.50 and $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day-board, $3 per week. Furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Rates reduced to $1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—COMFORTS OF HOME IN A QUIET ENglish family by a gentleman engaged in business all day. Michigan-av. preferred. Address Box 204, Tremont House.

BOARD — BY A GENTLEMAN, VICINITY OF Twenty-second-st., east of State, at a moderate price; private family preferred; references. Address Z 34, Tribune office, with full particulars.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE, in a private family for gentleman, wife, and child 3 years old, in vicinity of Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Address, stating terms, J B F, 320 Cottage Grove-av.

BOARD—CHEAP — IN A CATHOLIC PRIVATE family, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of the Palmer House. O 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; SOUTH or West Side; respectable neighborhood; terms must be reasonable. Address or call S T F, 68 Adams.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A quiet family within a short distance of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. for gentleman and wife. Address, stating particulars, S. C. RAMAGE, 143 Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

ATTENTION—POLICE, FIREMEN, AND CITY employes' claims bought at fair rates by AUG. SCHAFFHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

AMOUNTS $600 OR MORE TO LOAN ON REAL estate in Chicago, or on Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Room 23, 97 Clark-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—$1,500 FIRST-MORTGAGE NOTE; runs two and a half years, at 10 per cent semi-annually, on choice South Englewood property. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 8, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON real estate in Chicago and vicinity. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EVANSTON, NORTH AND South Evanston, and city property and farms. E. F. ADAMS, 23 Exchange Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,500 TO $4,000 at 9 and 10 per cent, upon improved property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

7 AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $4,000 and upwards, on improved city property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 16, 153 LaSalle-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property in sums of $4,000 or over; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $700, $1,000, OR $1,500 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000 $2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE and other good securities. Long or short time. Low rates. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN IN COOK COUNTY AT 8, 9, and 10 per cent. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, JUST FROM the country, warranted sound, and one week's trial given; one span of carriage horses, 16 hands high, fine style; 5 horses, must be sold to pay advances; we will sell seven top and open buggies and two second-hand phaetons to pay advances; must be sold at some price this week; two second-hand rockaways, as good as new; four phaetons, nearly new; two piano-box buggies, made by Coan & TenBroeke, as good as new; one jump-seat; one side-spring top buggy, made by Pennoyer, as good as new; four top side-bars; two open side-bars; ten open buggies of all kinds; four top grocery wagons; two democrat wagons; six express wagons; all kinds of harness, double and single. Top grocery wagons, express wagons, oyster wagons to let by the day or week; also, horses and buggies to let cheap. Money advanced on horses, buggies, and harness. Be sure to come and see my stock before you buy. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. H. C. WALKER, 257 and 259 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SOUND 7-YEAR OLD mare fit for wagon or buggy, $65. A stylish 6-year-old buggy-horse, a lady can drive him; price, $85; and a sound, heavy horse true to work, for $65. Above are offered for sale for want of use. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE, CHEAP; sold for want of use. WILSON & EVENDEN, 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, OCT. 21, 1876, AT 10 a. m., corner Throop and Twenty-second-sts., 1 bay mare, 1 top buggy, 1 democrat wagon, 2 single harnesses. O. D. WETHERELL, Assignee.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER at my farm; terms low; first-class city references. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER at Atwood Place Farm; terms easy; best reference in the city. Address CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Riverside, Ill.

JUST ARRIVED—AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLE, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Monroe-st., a car-load of heavy draft horses and coupe horses; also a car-load of heavy work mules. For sale by GATTON & RENFRO.

MUSICAL.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR LARGE ASsortment of Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
WM. P. EMERSON,
LIGHT & CO.,
J. P. HALE,
W. W. KIMBALL.
Pianos for sale or to rent on the most favorable terms.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner of State and Adams-sts.

FINE STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO FOR SALE; lady going South. 763 Michigan-av.

I WILL SELL MY CHICKERING PIANO, WITH stool, for $160; has four round corners, rosewood case; in fine order. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; lowest prices and best terms; don't fail to call before selecting. N. GOOLD & SON, 248 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS. $275 will buy 7-octave rosewood Steinway piano, with carved legs.
$125 will buy 7-octave Bartmen Gray piano.
$50 will buy 6-octave Gilbert piano.
20 organs from $40 to $90.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner of State and Adams-sts.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS—30 YEARS ESTABlished; 50,000 now in use; 150 first premiums have been awarded for best organ. New styles! New catalogue! New prices! Also the largest assortment of pianos ever brought to the West. Before purchasing, address W. W. KIMBALL, 205, 207, 209 State-st., wholesale agents for the Northwest.

TO RENT—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS—LOWEST prices in the city. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

$250 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7⅓-octave pianoforte of standard make; manufacturer's price-list, $700. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell an article wanted in every house; special inducements to painters. 188 Jackson-st.

AGENTS AND PEDDLERS WANTED—SOMEthing new; $5 per day easily made. Call between 9 and 12 for COWAN, Humboldt House, 139 and 141 North Clark-st.

AGENTS—FOR ALL GAS TOWNS IN THE WEST; 20 to 30 per cent saving in gas bills; the only gas chamber burner patented; exclusive right of sale given to right parties. Call and see or address WHITNEY MFG. CO., 108 Fifth-av. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 40 cts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL CHRIST HALL OR MARY Warnecstrom please send their address to JENNIE GILBERT, 1135 Sycamore-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a coal office; must deposit $100 with employer; wages, $60 per month. Address COAL COMPANY, care Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SHOE clerk, with good references; none others need apply. 116 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—COAL-MINERS; NO UNION; NO strike; good wages and steady employment all winter. Apply to THOMAS F. DUTTON, Agent Watson Coal and Mining Company, 192 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE POLishers to work on hardwood finish; two months' work in Michigan; references required. Apply to LOUIS LATTAN, 148 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—5 BODY AND 4 CABINET MAKERS. LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TAILOR, AT 74 EAST MADISON-ST., in basement; no one need apply except a good busheler.

WANTED—CABINETMAKER TO TAKE AN INterest in a largely paying business who can furnish a few hundred dollars on good security. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO GO TO LINCOLN, Ill.; winter's job. J. H. DONLIN, 76 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOUR TINSMITHS; BEST WAGES TO good men. E. D. & T. F. MURRAY, 657 and 659 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX GOOD CARPENTERS at 611 Archer-av., also good plasterers.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR BRICKLAYERS TO go into the country. Apply at 236 Van Buren-st. at noon to-day.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARPENTERS ON buildings on Warren-av., west of Leavitt-st. Apply early at the buildings.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 TIE-MAKERS FOR MICHIGAN, 10 section-men for Illinois; free fare; also coal-miners. A. G. RING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR IOWA, $1.35 PER day; 25 coal miners, 25 tiemakers; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERY PART of the United States to canvass for our great Illustrated Monthly with the two large oil chromos, "Vesta" and "On the Juniata." Our agents make from $100 to $150 cash a month; proof furnished; circulars giving full particulars free; sample copy, 5c. Address Pictorial Printing Co., 1 to 9 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED — STEADY EMPLOYMENT — A FEW smart agents can get a chance to make good wages by calling on HYDE BROS., Room 60 Briggs House. Hours, 7 to 9 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $300 CASH TO LOcate a light business everywhere. Room 6, 199 and 201 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR MURRAY'S Steam Cooker, in city or country. Call at 180 South Water-st., on E. H. MURRAY & CO.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO OCCUPY NICE brick barn, and do light work about premises. Compensation, $15 to $20 per month. Rent free. Inquire at 238 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, OR boy, with an amateur printing office. Address T 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $200 or $300 in restaurant; capital required to meet demands of trade. A good opportunity. Must have best of references. Address Q 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL THE AUtomatic gas governor and burner. Apply at 166 East Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, MEMBERS OF MASONIC fraternity. Permanent situation. Pays $100 a month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIal packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OFFICE-BOY; MUST write a good hand and be well acquainted with the city; one who has had some experience in an office preferred. P 60, Tribune office.

WANTED — PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT — INtelligent and reliable men in every county in the United States to canvass for "Celebrities of the Nation," the best selling picture in the world. Represents twenty-eight celebrities; copyright secured; $75 to $125 per month; send for circular. C. M. WHITMAN, Clinton, Wis.

WANTED—$5,000 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copying books; no press, brush, nor water used; send for circulars and terms free; exclusive territory given. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO WORK in a boarding-house. Apply at 76 East Van Buren-st., near State.

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG MEN AND FIVE LAdies to study for the stage, to travel Oct. 30; big pay. DRAMATIC COMPANY, Room 7, 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED — TWENTY-FIVE COAL-MINERS TO go into the country. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR CHAMBER and table waiting. Apply at 336 West Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 671 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no Irish. Apply at 362 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—AT 48 ST. JOHN'S-PLACE, NEAR Union Park, a good German cook, washer, and ironer; a permanent place to the right one; none but good reliable girls need apply. Call Saturday afternoon between 1 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 1111 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMPEtent girl for general housework; no washing.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron and do general housework in small family; good wages. References required. 343 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, WITH best city references. Call at 280 Prairie-av. from 4 to 7 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply after 9 o'clock at 840 Michigan-av. No Irish.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS FOR A FEW WEEKS that can run a Florence sewing-machine. Apply at 191 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL FOR CHILDREN, ALSO a seamstress, at 920 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, AT 122 South Halsted-st. Apply early this morning, in barber-shop. A. H. DIGGS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF GOOD address and genteel appearance for an entirely new occupation that will pay $30 a week. Those with $5 to $10 cash are requested to call and investigate. No. 100 West Madison-st., Room 12.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED GROCERY CONcern doing a cash trade of $1,600 per month, price $2,000; no real estate wanted.
Owing to ill health of proprietor, a first-class grocery business in an aristocratic neighborhood; present sales over $2,400 per month; for a small capitalist this is a chance seldom to be met with; price $4,000, half cash. The proprietor wishing to go to Europe, the best-paying grocery business in the city; present cash sales over $4,000 per month; price only $4,000; no real estate wanted. Apply to ALFRED SANDERSON, 86 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE MILL LATELY OCCUPIED BY us, 774 and 776 South Canal-st., together with engine, boiler, machinery, etc. Splendid location for planing-mill or box or trunk factory. Will take part pay in mill work or lumber. MERRILL & RAYMOND, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST established old book stores in Chicago; will sell low for cash, or will exchange for house and lot or improved farm. Address N 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DISTILLERY IN COOK County, near the city limits, with about 2 acres of ground; can be got ready to run at once; capacity of 5,000 gallons a day; good title. Inquire at 55 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND MACHINERY OF A wooden cave-trough manufactory; well established and a good trade already worked up; suitable reasons given for selling. Address X 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FURNISHed saloon in the middle of the city. Inquire at 201 and 203 South Clark-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH SIDE unimproved real estate, a pork-packing-house (capacity, 250 to 300 hogs daily), situated at Eureka, Woodford County, Ill.; switch connecting with two railroads. Apply to A. C. CAMPBELL, 95 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

GROCERY FOR SALE—DOING A CASH BUSIness. Apply 78 Blue Island-av.

$3,000 CASH, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, buys half interest in cash business paying $10,000 yearly. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

A TWO-BARREL RENDERING KETTLE AND furnace for coal or wood; Profitt's make; for sale at a bargain. Address or call at 894 Fulton-st., city.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS—HOUSES UNtenantable made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
LADIES' FINE FURS,
SEALSKIN SACQUES,
LADIES' AND GENTS' SEAL HATS.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

TO INVENTORS—FURNISHED OFFICE FACILities by the week or month, in the Exchange, 90 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO PURCHASE SEVEN-SHOT full nickel-plated revolvers at $2.50; sixty styles. Evans' repeating rifle, 34 shots in 20 seconds. Catalogue free. Western Gun Works, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

$1,000 AND SERVICES TO INVEST IN ACTive, legitimate, or speculative business; no objection to work, either in or out doors. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE MANAGEment and a half-interest in a country store located in an interior town. Said store is owned by a company who are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and milling business. The store is conducted in connection with the agricultural works and flouring mills, and the business has been in operation over 20 years. Capital required, $8,000 to $10,000. A good opportunity for a young man competent for the position to get into business fully established. Inquire of STEARNS, DANA & CO., 42 and 44 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE ESTABlished business that will bear the strictest investigation, and where some additional capital will increase to any desired extent. Address W 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GENERAL COMmission business by an old established house; must have some capital. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DISTILLERS, RECtifiers, and wholesale liquor merchants—By a young man with 16 years' experience in England, Canada, and the States; understands rectifying and compounding spirits, manufacture of cordials, bottling and general treatment of foreign wines and spirits, and all ordinary office work; unexceptionable references. Address F W A, 52 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A wholesale, or to take charge of a retail drug establishment. Advertiser has had twenty years' experience, and filled both situations in England and this country; Kansas preferred. Address T G D, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK WITH three years' experience and best references. Address A. P. DEAN, care National Paint Co., 183 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A REengagement in dry goods store, grocery, fine-house, or any situation of responsibility; satisfactory references, city or country. B. JORDAN, 373 Randolph-st., third floor, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—ON SALARY OR COMmission with a jobbing or general business house. Have a horse and business wagon, which I will use if necessary. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, as bookkeeper or otherwise, where accurate and quick figuring is an object. City references. Address R 1, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT watchmaker; 14 years experience; wages no object at present. Address R 11, Tribune office. Good reference.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SOBER AND FAITHful German and wife: the man understands the care of horses and cows, and furnace and gardening, can wait on table and keep furniture in good repair; wife is a good cook, and can do general housework; they are not afraid of work; city or country. Address S 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook in a private family; understands work thoroughly, fine laundress; or would take entire charge of general housework in a small family; references very best; can also do second work; thoroughly competent. 1095 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, GERMAN and American. German for second work, and the latter to cook, wash, and iron. Inquire till 4 o'clock, no postal cards, at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR second work, or take care of a child and sew in a first-class place; good reference if required. Call or address 47 Rucker-st. Take Indiana-st. car.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, where a second girl is kept, in a private family; no boarding-house ladies need call. 228 West Adams-st., to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS to do general housework. Inquire at 84 Newberry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERFECT GERMAN cook is willing to take place in a respectable private family. Inquire at 1449 South State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETIRING YOUNG girl; wishes a steady situation to do second work or general housework in a small and respectable family; good references if required. V 92, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO cook in a boarding-house, or cook, wash, and iron in a private family; also an American girl to assist in housework or tend children; low wages for the latter. Call early at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 47 Hay-st., Friday and Saturday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family, or to do general housework; can furnish good reference. Call at or address 863 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERican woman to cook, wash, and iron; understands her business. 231 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to work in a small family. Apply at 90 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN COOK, hotel or restaurant, city or country; best of references given. Call at 60 State-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 129 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Scotch woman to cook, or would do general housework. 103 Indiana-st. No postal-cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO IS COMpetent of doing general housework in a respectable private family. Call at 152 Jackson-st.; West Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework, or second or laundry work, or in fact any work. Call for 2 days at 136 North Market.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT NORWEGIAN girl to do sewing and second work (has a sewing-machine), or would do general housework for a small family; is a good cook. Address LINA, 297 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady, to sew, or assist in keeping house three days in a week for a home or furnished room for the winter, or will go as regular seamstress for wages. Address Y 63 Tribune office, for two days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WORKING HOUSEkeeper, one who is not afraid to work. Apply at 144 West Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 364 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—NORTHWESTERN EMployment Office furnishes the most competent help in the city. Conducted by MRS. BAKER, 60 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COMpanion, correspondent, or copyist. Address E L A, Buffalo, N. Y., care letter-carrier No. 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES 779 NORTH CLARK-ST. AND 732 North Wells-st.; nearly new; all modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of C. W. PARDRIDGE, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—BY POTWIN AND CORBY, 142 DEARborn-st.—Elegant swell-stone-front houses, first-class finish, 10 rooms, corner Monroe-st. and Oakley, new and ready for occupancy; also, 6 houses on Oakley-av., to be finished Nov. 1; rent very cheap to good tenants; go and see these houses before renting.

TO RENT—$25 WILL RENT LARGE 2-STORY brick house, southwest corner Adams-st. and Campbell-av., $16, 5 large rooms over store on Ogden-av., near Taylor-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, WELL-FURNISHED house on North Side, $60 per month; a very fine residence on West Washington-st., in perfect order, $600 per year; also, good store on Washington-st., near A. T. Stewart & Co.'s. LARKIN & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.50 PER week, with fire, at 416 State-st.; transients taken. Call early.

TO RENT—208 WEST LAKE-ST.—YOU WILL FIND furnished rooms, kept in good order, rent only $5 per month. Apply to JOHN DAVIS.

TO RENT — TWO PLEASANT, FURNISHED, south-front rooms, heated; desirable location on West Side city; rent low; lady teachers preferred; references. Address W 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT — NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, also single, very cheap at 109 State-st., near Field, Leiter & Co.'s; entrance in recess of store.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping, also one partly-furnished suite, at 222 North Clark-st., third floor. Inquire there or at 89 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—835 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY HOUSE and furniture, 10 rooms and bath-room. Inquire of H. WHITEHEAD, 91 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—BY JONES & HAYES, 134 MADISON-st., Room 4, $8, $15, and $20 per month; a few more of those new brick mansard villas, with all modern improvements. Also two-story and basement brick houses, West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSES, $25 PER month. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT ELEgant new three-story brick house, Harvard and Campbell-avs; reference required. Inquire at 221 Western-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 39.

TO RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE FOR HOUSEkeeping, four unfurnished rooms, bath, closets, etc. 236 Illinois-st. Rent $20 per month.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED and unfurnished, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF FIRST FLOOR southeast corner Monroe and Franklin-sts., 50x150 feet; splendid light. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—GOOD BRICK STORE, WITH 4 OR 12 rooms if desired, on West Madison-st.; desirable location for trade. Inquire at Room 2, 176 East Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF MOST ELEGANT SECond floor in city, or desk-room in same; low. 236 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1877, ON North Side, south of Chicago-av., or on South Side north of Twenty-sixth-st., a 2-story house with modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; house with stable attached preferred. Address H. C. WENTWORTH, Michigan Central Railroad Office, foot of South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS on the West Side near Madison-st.; state rent. Address R 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD COUNTERS 18 FEET LONG each, and shelving, cheap, at 600 West Twenty-second-st., corner of Paulina.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE GAS FIXTURES IN two story and basement house. Address R 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND HEATING FURnace, with pipe and registers, at Western Bank-Note and Engraving Company, corner Clark and Lake.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling No. 516 Fulton-st., to be removed immediately. Apply at Room 51, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WOOLEN BLANKETS, RUBBER blankets, rubber clothing of all kinds, army caps and hats, new and old regulation, and all kinds of military stores. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 61 East Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUCTION BY AN ENGLISH teacher in oil and water-color painting, and crayon drawing. Address M M, 607 Wabash-av.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE lesson for $5 (not including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVENA, Post-Office.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE.

Daily Edition, postpaid, 1 year....$12.00
Parts of a year, per month.... 1.00
Mailed to any address four weeks for.... 1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet.... 3.00
Tri-Weekly, postpaid, 1 year.... 6.00
Parts of a year, per month.... .50

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year....$1.50
Club of five.... 6.00
Club of twenty.... 20.00

Postage prepaid.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Black Crook."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Minstrels.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of G. F. Rowe. "Brass."

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 91¼.

Minister WASHBURNE yesterday received at Paris from a deputation of Polish gentlemen a special address and medal for transmission to the President of the United States, in honor of our Centennial commemoration.

WOODWARD, the pal of TWEED, yesterday completed the journey from Chicago to New York in charge of the officers sent to escort him to the scene of his former greatness. He was received with marks of distinguished consideration, his bail being fixed at $3,000,000.

At last the strong arm of the Federal Government has interposed for the protection of life, the enforcement of the law, and the punishment of murder, assassination, and riot in South Carolina. The State authorities were powerless to bring to justice the organized bands of negro-butchers, and now comes the gratifying intelligence that several arrests were made yesterday by Federal soldiers upon warrants issued by the United States Commissioner in Aiken and Barnwell Counties, S. C., and that the prudent Tildenites submitted to arrest without resistance.

Canadian jails are getting to be extremely unpopular with everybody. Prisoners embrace all opportunities to get away, and the unincarcerated public curses the general system of jail management for the remarkable facilities furnished for escapes. BLANCHETTE, the alleged author of the terrible conflagration at St. Hyacinthe, changed his base Wednesday night, taking three other prisoners with him. Chicago has had an extensive experience in jail-deliveries, and is prepared to suggest to Canada the remedy which she means herself to apply in November: Don't elect any Democratic Sheriffs?

All uncertainty concerning the result in Indiana is removed by the dispatches this morning. The Democratic State ticket has been elected by a majority which will not vary far either way from 3,000. So much for the Democracy. But the bright side of the situation consists in the fact, now definitely ascertained, that the Republicans have beyond question gained four Congressmen, and probably five, as one district is yet in doubt, besides a working majority in the Legislature. This fact, taken in connection with the actual Republican majority of 9,000, and the assured gain of five Republican Congressmen in Ohio, reduces the real occasion for Democratic jubilation down to a point too fine to be perceived with the naked eye. It is a substantial and gratifying Republican victory all around.

The *Industrial Age*, of this city, one of the Greenback organs, does not take much stock in that outrageous fraud and vulgar ignoramus, LEW STEWARD, who is running for Governor on false pretenses. Speaking of the assertion that he was present at the CARY meeting in Chicago, it says:

It is barely possible that Mr. STEWARD was present a few minutes while Mr. CARY was speaking, although there were parties on the stand that overlooked the crowd that did not see him. At the TILDEN mass-meeting the other night, Mr. STEWARD was present, and the *Age* is advised he occupied a conspicuous place on the stand, and attended an extensive jollification and powwow held by the Tildenites at the Palmer House after the meeting adjourned. The *Age* has yet to hear of Mr. STEWARD'S ever having attended a Greenback, a Farmer's club, or a Grange meeting in his own county. Indeed, we are told such a circumstance has never yet happened. We leave our Olney friend to review his conclusions and advise the *Age* of the result.

The conditions are announced on which the Porte consents to an armistice of six months. Servia is to be forbidden to occupy the positions now in possession of the Turkish army; the introduction of arms and ammunition into Servia and Montenegro and the passage of foreign volunteers into the Turkish provinces are to be strictly prohibited; and Servia and Montenegro are to be prohibited from giving any assistance to the insurgents in adjacent provinces. It is almost a matter of course that Servia will refuse to be bound by such one-sided conditions as these; and it is stated in a London dispatch that Russia has signified her refusal to accede to the prohibition in regard to the passage of volunteers into Servia—which is the most important of the Turkish conditions. If this avowal has been made by Russia, it is in effect a plain declaration of active sympathy with Servia, as well as of dissatisfaction with the entire peace programme of the Porte. Such an attitude on the part of Russia would bring matters in the East to an immediate crisis, and the situation is regarded as more critical than at any time since the proposition for an armistice was submitted.

The Chicago produce markets were generally more active yesterday, and easier, except in wheat and corn. Mess pork closed 25c per brl lower, at $16.25 for October, and $14.95 for the year. Lard closed dull at $10.22½ cash and $9.25@9.27½ for the year. Meats were easier, at 6¾c for new shoulders, boxed, 8½c for do short ribs, and 8¾c for do short clears. Lake freights were quiet and steady, at 3⅞c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were firm, at $1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed 1c higher, at $1.05⅜ for October and $1.06¼ for November. Corn closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 43⅝c for October and 43⅜c for November. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 32⅛c cash, and 32⅜c for November. Rye was ½@1c lower, at 59c. Barley closed ½c lower, at 85⅛c for October and 84@84½c for November. Hogs were active and steady, selling at $5.65@6.10 for common to prime. Cattle were in good demand at Wednesday's quotations. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $108.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the seven Republican Legislative Conventions which were held yesterday. Among the nominees will be found the names of several good, capable men, of a number of indifferently good ones, and of several who are quite unfit for the positions for which they have been selected. The legislative ticket, taken as a whole, is better than that put up by the Democrats, but one might call it very much better, and then not say much in its favor, since the Opposition chose a perfect lot of scalawags, with three or four exceptions. We had hoped that the Republican Conventions would have made stronger nominations, but they do not seem to have realized the needs of the public or the imperative necessity of sending to Springfield competent men with a lively appreciation of the requirements of this county. They have, however, fallen short of the mark, and given us candidates who, while generally fair men, are not up to the standard. It is understood that the Democratic leaders are going to bounce a number of the scalawags off their ticket. If they do, it will set an irresistible example, and induce the Republicans to strengthen their ticket by resorting to a similar process of purification.

NEW YORK THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Indiana returns received late at night, or rather early in the morning, after our yesterday's comments were written, changed the aspects from HARRISON to WILLIAMS, and the information now before us indicates that WILLIAMS is elected Governor, and that the Democratic State ticket has received the most votes, while, on the other hand, the Republicans have gained two or three members of Congress, and have carried the Legislature, and almost wiped out the heavy Democratic majority of two years ago. The majority for WILLIAMS at best will be very small, but it is enough to enable the Democrats to insist that they can carry the State for TILDEN next month. Although we firmly believe that HAYES will carry Indiana, the moral effect of the election will be on the side of the Democrats. It is best to be candid in these things. The battle there will have to be fought over again, but it will be by home forces and means on both sides. This result in Indiana serves merely to prolong rather than decide the contest. Had the State gone Republican, the vote of Indiana would have been lost to TILDEN beyond all question, and as the fifteen votes of Indiana are indispensable to his election in any case, that would have determined his defeat. Including Indiana, therefore, among the possible States for TILDEN, let us see how his chances are elsewhere:

The State of New York is, under all circumstances and conditions, essential to the election of Mr. TILDEN, and a careful examination of the history of parties in that State does not promise a Democratic majority there; on the contrary, there are less probabilities of TILDEN getting the vote of New York than of his getting the vote of Ohio or Illinois. The claim has been made, and it was strongly urged as a reason for his nomination, that he had rescued New York from the Republican party and had been elected by 50,000 majority, and had made New York a Democratic State. There is no truth in this claim. Here are the facts: In 1872, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York was FRANCIS KERNAN, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the State, a man of unblemished personal character, respected by all parties, and one of great personal popularity. He was a man who created enthusiasm in his own party, and silenced criticism among opponents. He received the whole vote of the Democratic party,—392,350 votes,—being several thousand more than was given for GREELEY. Yet KERNAN was at that election beaten by Gen. DIX, who received 447,801 votes, or a majority of 55,451. Two years later, in 1874, came the "tidal wave," when the Republicans abstained from voting and allowed the Democrats to capture Ohio by 17,000, Indiana by 17,000, Illinois by 30,000, and even elect a Democratic Governor in Massachusetts, and gain Congressmen in Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. At that election, in that year of Republican bolting and abstinence and Democratic enthusiasm, Mr. TILDEN was carried in on the wave and elected Governor by 38,549 majority. The total vote for Governor in 1874 was 45,000 less than in 1872. The unpolled Republican vote was far greater than TILDEN'S majority, notwithstanding he had received thousands of Republican votes as a tribute to his then supposed betrayal of his old and intimate friend TWEED, and for other reasons.

The Republicans in 1875 made an effort in those States where elections were held to recover the losses in 1874. They recovered Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. They not only overcame the Democratic majority of 17,000 in Ohio, but had a majority of over 5,500 for HAYES. In New York the Democratic ticket was supported by the "Liberals," and were strongly aided by TILDEN, then in office as Governor. At that election the Democratic State ticket had a majority over the Republicans of only 14,800, while 11,100 persons wasted their votes on a Temperance ticket. The actual Democratic majority of the whole vote cast was but 3,707, and the total popular vote was 62,488 less than was polled in 1872. The "Reform" character of TILDEN was being exposed, and the falsity thereof made public, and had he been a candidate for re-election last year he would surely have been beaten. The unpolled, hostile Republican vote would have "snowed him under," beyond any reasonable doubt. Bear in mind that the Republican vote of New York in 1872 reached 447,800, and no party before or since has ever approached the magnitude of that vote. Never since the Republican party was organized, twenty-two years ago, has it been better united, or more determined to carry the State than it is now. The Republicans will poll more than half-a-million of votes in the Empire State on the 7th of November next, and it is not in the power of SAM TILDEN and his cohorts to beat it, nor come within many thousands of it.

It will be noticed that in 1874, when TILDEN was elected Governor, there were over 75,000 Republican votes not polled, while his majority was only 38,000. In 1875 there were 62,488 Republican votes not polled, and the TILDEN ticket had but 3,707 majority. In 1876 there will be a full half-million of Republican votes polled. HAYES and WHEELER will get almost every vote given for DIX four years ago, with an immense addition as the natural increase of four years. The old Republican districts will turn out such a vote for them as has not been equaled since the days of the War.

The Republicans of New York, who are familiar with the condition of the public mind in that State, have not the remotest doubt of a Republican majority in New York. They know TILDEN thoroughly. They know his strength and his weakness. They know all the schemes and plans by which he expects to swell his vote, and they know the implacable hatred and uncompromising opposition against him among many Democrats. They know that TILDEN is weaker in New York than SEYMOUR or KERNAN, and they have no serious apprehensions of his getting the vote of that State.

There are the strongest reasons why New York should have an especial interest in defeating TILDEN. The people of that State are, more than all others, immediately concerned in all that pertains to the public credit. The wealth of New York is dependent on the maintenance of the public credit. The organization of a "Solid South" as against the North, and to control the Government which it elects, is full of peril to the country. It in an especial manner threatens the public credit. It calls into existence the question of a new public debt, equal to the present one. It places before Congress, a majority of whose members will be instructed to vote for it, the allowance of Southern claims for war damages amounting to two thousand millions of dollars. These claims can only be paid by an increased issue of greenbacks, or by the issue of new national bonds. Either course is utterly destructive to the public credit, and destructive of the values of all property. The panic of 1873 would be trifling in its effects to the creation of a new public debt to pay these claims of the Solid South. No class of persons in the land are so sensitive or so keenly alive to the preservation of the public credit and to its stability as the commercial and financial people of New York. It was this alarm lest there would be experiments with the finances which led the commercial interests of the country, without distinction of party, to abandon GREELEY and take GRANT in 1872, and the same class will now abandon TILDEN and his Solid South, arrayed as an army of claimants and greenbackers, to take the clear-headed, determined, conservative HAYES for President, who on all questions of finance and honest government is inflexible.

That the Tildenites will struggle in New York is beyond all question. All is at stake there. All the arts and schemes of the veterans in the worst forms of election frauds will be adopted and practiced, but it will be in vain. The popular judgment of the State is largely against TILDEN, who will perish among the people, who know him as he is.

A mistake common among Republicans, as well as among Democrats, is, that the Republicans in 1876 must have popular majorities equal to those of 1872 or be beaten. Vermont and Maine gave smaller majorities in 1876 than they gave in 1872, but they are all-sufficient. So the majority in Ohio in October, 1876, is a few thousand less than in October, 1872, but it is as conclusive. The Republican party may fail in 1876, in many States, in getting the enormous majority it did in 1872, but the majorities, if less in numbers, will not be any less decisive and final. It is not necessary to have 55,000 majority in New York State, but the majority, even if it fall short of that number, will be equally as conclusive in defeating SAM TILDEN, who is at this time the most objectionable and unpopular Democrat in that State.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The TILDEN Democracy, knowing that the salvation of their candidate depends upon the vote of the Solid South, have set themselves at work to accomplish it by capturing the majority in five States which are unquestionably Republican,—Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida. If the State election furnishes any criterion, Georgia has already been captured by the almost total extinguishment of the Republican majorities in over fifty counties.

No one will dispute the fact that there are some white Republicans in every Southern State, and that the negroes are, as a rule, a unit in their Republicanism. Mississippi has a white population of 382,896, and a colored population of 444,201. In 1872, it gave a Republican majority of 35,119; in 1873, a Republican majority of 19,380. Then the "Mississippi plan" was put in operation, and in 1875 a Democratic majority of 30,147 was secured. South Carolina has a white population of 289,667, and a colored population of 415,814. Its Republican majority in 1872 was 49,607. It is proposed to overcome this by the "South Carolina plan" of rifle clubs and ostracism of all but "HAMPTON men." In Louisiana the white poupulation numbers 362,065; the black, 364,240. The Republican majority in 1872 was 14,605. Alabama has a white population of 521,384; colored population, 475,510. In 1872 the Republican majority was 10,974. Florida has always been a Republican State. It has a white population of 96,057 and a colored population of 91,689. For years past it has given a Republican majority at every election. There is not one of these five States which would not cast a large Republican majority if a free and honest election could be held. But the Electoral vote of these five States is absolutely necessary to the election of TILDEN. Consequently, they must be solidified, and this is now being done by the use of the shot-gun and revolver, by murder, terrorism, and ostracism. There is but one offset to this, and that is, a Solid North. The North must unite against this plan of intimidation. The Solid South must be shown that it cannot succeed as a section by disfranchising Republicans, and the Northern Copperheads must be shown that the Democratic party shall not be trusted with power obtained by relying upon the fraudulent vote of the Solid South.

Besides the assurance which the victory in Ohio gives of the election of HAYES in November, the results of the elections in the Congressional districts are most gratifying. Ex-Secretary-of-the-Interior COX, who, in the Toledo District, succeeds HURD, Democrat, will take rank as one of the leaders of the House. His record as Governor of Ohio and as Cabinet officer guarantees that he will lead in the right direction. In him the cause of Civil-Service reform gains an earnest, efficient supporter. CHARLEY FOSTER, "the only Republican who could carry the Sandusky District," has, as Republicans throughout the entire West and Northwest will rejoice to learn, carried his district again. Gen. GARFIELD is returned from the Western Reserve, with his old majority, and probably will succeed to the leadership vacated by the election of Mr. BLAINE to the Senate. Not less to be rejoiced at is the signal defeat, in the Cleveland District, of PAYNE, the Democratic member who entered Congress as an honest-money man and played the part of a demagogue in stooping to dandle the rag-baby. He is succeeded by AMOS TOWNSEND, a leading business man of Cleveland, a man of ability, with sound views upon the currency question. In the defeat of HURD, the Ohio Democracy lost their best representative in Congress. But, to compensate for this, they return from the Columbus District Gen. TOM EWING, who, barring his financial vagaries, is a pretty good Republican, and is a man of decided ability and high character. The triumph of common sense and common honesty over political demagoguery and flagrant dishonesty in the election of MORTON C. HUNTER in the Terre Haute, Indiana, District, is also matter of rejoicing. Nowhere in the United States had the rag-baby idiocy been developed to such degree as in that district. The fact that he had the courage and manliness to squarely combat it was by the managing politicians of the State generally set down as fatal to his chances, and his election is a cheering evidence that the rag-baby delusion is not proof against argument,—in fact, that, where it is worst, all that is necessary is to fairly meet and discuss it.

SOLID GEORGIA.

Georgia is solid for the Democracy. It has been carried by 80,000 majority, and out of 219 members of the Legislature the Republicans have chosen seven! There is no doubt, therefore, that it is solid for the Democracy, but what does this term "solid" imply? It implies that in more than fifty counties the Republicans have been disfranchised. Not one Republican in three dared to vote the ticket he wanted. In more than fifty counties the colored voters outnumber the whites, and no one will claim that the colored voters are not Republicans. Look at the following table, giving the population and vote of some of these counties:

	Population 1870—White.	Colored.	1874. Rep. vote.
Baker	1,888	4,955	491
Burke	4,243	13,436	999
Chatham	16,780	24,518	1,385
Columbia	4,080	9,449	None
Dougherty	2,093	9,424	724
Greene	4,298	8,156	None
Houston	5,071	15,332	917
Jones	2,991	6,445	331
Lee	1,924	7,643	644
Liberty	2,428	5,260	383
Lincoln	1,797	3,616	None
McIntosh	1,198	3,288	68
Putnam	3,016	7,445	89

These figures show why Georgia is solid for the Democracy. In 1867 there were 95,778 Republican votes cast in Georgia. The colored population of the counties named above is 118,967, and the number of Republican votes cast by these counties in 1874 was 5,931, and every one of these counties was carried by the Democrats except one. What has become of this vote? It will hardly be denied that the Constitution gives these negroes the right of suffrage. Some one has taken it away. And this is reform,—the suppression of the free ballot. Is it not a delicate piece of irony that Congress should give the ballot to a class of men who cannot protect themselves and then fail to protect them in casting it? Was it not a cruel act of kindness?

TILDEN'S CROOKED SMARTNESS.

Said the New York *Freeman's Journal*, the leading Catholic organ of the country, and always Democratic: "We urged that the whole record of Mr. TILDEN showed him to be possessed of the crooked kind of brain that counted it smart to betray every interest intrusted to him—from a railroad company up, or down."

That was shortly before the St. Louis Convention, when TILDEN was boosting himself aloft on his sham reputation as a reformer, and the *Journal's* statement was then received with general incredulity. But the facts that have since been dragged to light strikingly demonstrate the exact truth of the *Journal's* description of SAMUEL J. TILDEN. All there is of him is because of that crooked kind of brain of his that counted it smart to betray every interest intrusted to him.

That crooked smartness—that made him his bar'l of money, which is the chief part of him, made him nominee at St. Louis, and is counted on to elect him—is illustrated by the history of his operations in connection with the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan. This was organized to build a railway from Escanaba to Negaunee, a distance of some seventy miles. The enterprise was projected on the plan in which Mr. TILDEN has proved so expert, of constructing the road on its debts. To begin with, a million dollars' worth of bonds and an equal amount of stock were issued under a law drafted by TILDEN as "full-paid" stock and bonds, and sold, the bonds at 75 cents on the dollar, and the stock at 25. An additional million of bonds was issued and sold for the equipment of the road. That done, the master-stroke of "crooked smartness" was engineered by Mr. TILDEN. That was the unloading of the road, which proved a losing venture, upon the Chicago & Northwestern. TILDEN held the relation of Director, Trustee, and counsel to the latter Company, which triple position of trust and confidence he made use of to defraud those who had intrusted their interests to him. This was effected by a "consolidation" of the Peninsula Company with the Northwestern. By this, as engineered by Mr. TILDEN, the Peninsula bonds, issued for 75 cents on the dollar, were assumed at par by the Northwestern Company; and the Peninsula stock, issued for 25 cents on the dollar, was exchanged at par for Northwestern stock, one-half of which was preferred. The transaction footed up thus:

PAID BY TILDEN AND HIS RING.	
$1,029,000 first-mortgage bonds at 75 cents on the dollar	$ 771,750
$1,000,000 stock, first issue, at 25 cents	250,000
$1,000,000 stock, second issue, at 25 cents	250,000
Total	$1,271,750
RECEIVED FROM CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.	
$1,029,000 Chicago & Northwestern first-mortgage bonds, market value 100 per cent	$1,029,000
$1,000,000 Chicago & Northwestern preferred stock, at 69 cents	690,000
$1,000,000 Chicago & Northwestern common stock, at 42 cents	425,000
Total	$2,144,000
Net profit to TILDEN and the Ring on eighteen months' investment	$ 872,750

In addition to which TILDEN and the Ring, when they unloaded the Peninsula Road upon the Northwestern, themselves gobbled the land-grant made by Congress in aid of the Peninsula Road of 346,000 acres. The whole profit in the operation was made at the expense of the Northwestern Road, the interests of which TILDEN was under triple moral and legal obligation to protect. He himself pocketed the sum of $174,450 of it, which was the reward of his smart crookedness in betraying the interests intrusted to him.

But his smart crookedness did not end with that. It was early in the year 1865 that he pocketed this $174,450. For that year, as shown by the official figures in the Internal Revenue Bureau, his income-tax was returned at $15,000. With characteristic crooked smartness, in violation of the law, he refused to make return of his income, and let it be assessed at but $15,000, on which he paid his 25 per cent penalty with alacrity, in order to cheat the Government out of the tax on the residue of his income. There is no question about the facts as to this particular piece of crooked smartness. The records of the Peninsula and of the Northwestern Companies will disclose how he plucked the Company for which he was Trustee, counsel, and Director; and the records of the Internal Revenue Bureau will show how he cheated the Government out of the tax on the $174,450 he made by the Peninsula operation. Is the "crooked smartness" that has enabled Mr. TILDEN to amass a fortune of seven millions in such fashion the kind of smartness that qualifies him for the Presidency?

THE "NORTH AMERICAN" ON THE SITUATION.

No more conspicuous illustration of "the scholar in politics" has been furnished within the last two or three years than by the venerable *North American Review*. The time was when that most ancient of our quarterlies never descended from Parnassus. It cared for no other company than that of the Muses, each of whom, in turn, wrote an article for its pages. One might search its portly numbers in vain for opinions and discussions concerning the present issues of the country or the world; but the past was under endless review. There was a ceaseless succession of articles on CHAUCER, SPENSER, MILTON, DRYDEN, DANTE, TASSO, and other literary classics. The heroes of ancient and modern history fared well, also, at that board. Occasionally Scotch and German metaphysics furnished a theme, and such a question as that of protection or free-trade edged in, under sanction of a Harvard Professor. But the tide of thought and feeling in this age sweeps away the old landmarks. One by one they all go. Hence even the *North American* feels the spirit of the times. It has introduced the scholar into politics, and has had a notable series of articles by leading thinkers on such topics as methods of taxation, national finances, the judiciary, the New York Ring, Civil Service-Reform, and municipal government. These contributions to current discussions have been high-toned and independent of party, and have set a good example of the right method of dealing with political problems.

The October number is still more venturesome. It enters the maelstrom of current politics. The number is, indeed, almost entirely political—four of the five articles having that bearing, and two of them being campaign productions. Thereupon has ensued an explosion. The publishers, when they learned the contents of the forthcoming number, resisted such a change in the character of this venerable and dignified periodical, and the two editors, CHARLES ADAMS and HENRY C. LODGE, resigned. But it was too late to substitute new matter, and so the number appears with a "Publishers' Notice," disclaiming responsibility for the opinions expressed. We are not surprised at the disclaimer, when we consider the positions taken in the articles on "The Southern Question" and "The 'Independents' in the Canvass"; which may well illustrate the blindness that sometimes accompanies having reform "on the brain." The writers actually advocate the support of TILDEN and the Democrats on the ground that the Republicans, having failed to keep their pledges of civil-service and financial reform, must be rebuked by defeat, even though a worse party should come in! This is finding a cooler place by jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire; or, as another popular proverb has it, more forcibly than elegantly, is "biting off your nose to spite your face." It is difficult to see the moral principle on which such action can be based by a conscientious reformer, who is actuated by something higher than spleen, and aims at something nobler than revenge. It is well known that THE TRIBUNE has not defended some of the criticised peculiarities of President GRANT'S Administration, which have displeased many Republicans, and that it has never covered up or excused the real iniquities of "carpet-bagism" at the South. Its influence has been thrown in favor of detaching the party from corrupt methods and men, and of trying fresh and unimpeachable candidates instead of time-worn and accused politicians. We are, therefore, not insensible to the accusations which the *North American* brings against certain prominent Republican politicians, or even to those with which it assails the party in general. But, just now, we are more concerned with the practical question, What shall be done about it?

Ordinarily, three courses lie open to dissatisfied members of a party. The natural one, to be first and patiently pursued, where hope of change still exists, is to remain in the party, agitate with pen and voice for reform, endeavor to secure the best nominations, and then support these at the polls. Another is, to remain passive and forbear to vote, on the avowed ground of dissatisfaction, waiting till, through force of circumstances, a favorable change shall occur. This is in case reformatory efforts have proved vain, and yet no opportunity offers for a decisive movement in any other direction. In this mood of mind recourse is sometimes had to "scratching" and to split tickets as a temporary measure. Then, thirdly, when the discontented have become numerous, and all other means are hopeless, a new and purer party may be organized to prosecute the requisite reform. This was the course necessitated when the Whig and the Democratic parties both refused to break with the slaveholders, and the anti-slavery men, coming out from both, formed first the "Liberty," then the "Free-Soil," and then the "Republican" party, patiently waiting for twenty years for the final success at the polls. These three courses can be understood, and can be defended, in appropriate circumstances. But who, before the advent of these *North American* reformers, ever heard of the policy of going squarely over to the enemy and voting for the more corrupt and hopeless of the two parties? Surely the idea of a change, merely for the sake of a change, or actually to make things worse till they shall be unendurable, is too much like a childish spite or a blind fury. But few, we are sure, will take the irrational advice and give aid and comfort to the enemy in the vague hope that he will not be able in four years to do irreparable mischief; especially as he will have a Republican Senate to hold him in check. The embarassments and perils occasioned the last session of Congress by a House of Representatives controlled by ex-Rebels may teach us what is to be feared should that body be seconded by a President, Cabinet, and eighty thousand office-holders in full sympathy.

The reasoning of these writers is of the oddest description. They are impossible to please. They admit that the Republican platform is right, and that the party is committed to reform; but then the Democratic party stands verbally in the same position. They criticise Mr. TILDEN for his too elaborate letter of acceptance, which has the appearance of being the careful production of an astute old politician. One would then suppose that they would be charmed and won by the frank, outspoken utterance of Mr. HAYES. Not a bit. Such an utterance, they think, shows that he is well-meaning, but does not see the difficulties of the case, as does the shrewd Mr. TILDEN; and so quite likely he will prove to be incompetent? By this method of reasoning the most inveterate fault-finder can always make out his case. A man's best qualities are thus easily turned against him, and the very traits of his adversary which should create suspicion are converted into compliments. It is obvious, also, that the gravity of the present situation at the South is not taken into the account. A Presidential campaign is there in progress, of which the author of the article on "The Southern Question" speaks, as "the free exercise of its elective franchise"—an expression which, in view of the glaring facts of the intimidation and coercion of negro voters, reminds one of the definition of the freedom of the will by some of the old divines, as a power to do evil, but an inability to do right. It must never be forgotten that, as the ballot-box is the embodiment of free institutions, so its protection is the first of civil duties on the part of the rulers and of the people. Hence, so long as the South is endeavoring to carry the election of President by violence, and is preventing "the free exercise of the elective franchise" on the part of the negro voters, it must be met by the North with immovable firmness. All other questions must be postponed till it be settled whether the very foundations of a Republican Government are to be overturned by former Rebels who have generously been allowed to resume their privileges as citizens of the United States. There can be no discussion of questions of reform with men who substitute force for reason. One might as well call upon Congress to legislate under the coercion of a regiment of troops as to ask the people of the North to accept Mr. TILDEN when urged upon them by a solid Southern vote secured by revolver and rifle. In 1860, these same men, when outvoted, refused to accept the President elected according to the Constitution and laws, and, Mexico-like, started a revolution in the interest of the minority. As we put down that anarchical procedure, so we propose to defeat the present similar effort.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLAN.

Murder and assassination are not the only means of terrorism employed by the Tildenites of South Carolina to prevent the negroes from voting. The Charleston *News and Courier*, of Oct. 4, a fanatical Democratic sheet, gives some details of "the Preference Policy," which are significant. Intelligence offices have been opened where persons "in accord with the party of honesty and reform who are in search of employment or deserve patronage" can enroll their names, and where applications can be made by those who can find work or places for any of "HAMPTON'S men." The preference is to be given to "HAMPTON'S men," also, in the renting of land and hiring of labor. The *News and Courier* says:

One capitalist in the middle country, who has lent $75,000 this year to small farmers, chiefly colored men, on agricultural liens, has given fair notice that hereafter all the money he has to lend, to the last dollar, will go to the followers of HAMPTON. Merchants in different places are taking the same stand. They will give credit to HAMPTON'S men and none other. In Greenville one white planter has notified his hands that in the event of HAMPTON'S election he can afford to pay them, and will pay them, $3 a month more than he now pays them. Those laborers are as zealous Democrats as any in the county.

The real meaning of this is a notification to colored men that, unless they vote the TILDEN ticket, they cannot rent land, cannot obtain work, and cannot sell to Democrats or purchase from them. It is ostracism in its worst form. It says to the negro, Vote the TILDEN ticket, starve, or leave the State. If there be any negro in South Carolina to whom this has not been said, it is because that negro has been shot by the rifle clubs, which are electioneering for TILDEN by breaking up Republican meetings and killing negroes who will not agree to vote the Democratic ticket.

In the face of this wholesale disfranchising of Republicans, we are treated by Democratic newspapers to the following extracts from speeches said to have been made by WADE HAMPTON:

Not one single right enjoyed by the colored people to-day shall be taken from them. They shall be the equals, under the law, of any man in South Carolina.—*Wade Hampton at Darlington.*

I am in favor of free speech, free thought, and free men, and God forbid that this campaign should abridge one single right of one single citizen in South Carolina.—*Wade Hampton at Anderson.*

As an offset to these glittering generalities from HAMPTON, we quote from the Columbia (S. C.) *Register*, a Democratic paper, the following resolutions passed by the HAMPTON Club of that city as part of their policy to starve the laboring population into voting the Democratic ticket:

Resolved, That, rumors being current in the city that certain merchants in this ward are going to show their preference for the present Administration on the 7th of November next, the President of this Club do appoint a committee of three or five, the duty of this Committee being to present the roll to every man in the ward for signatures, thereby giving to each one the opportunity of vindicating himself, and at the same time enabling the honest laborers for reform to discriminate between friends and foes, and that they report at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That this resolution shall apply equally forcibly to porters about stores and offices, carpenters, mechanics, barbers, butchers, hack-drivers, and in fact to every one who receives wages from the honest citizens of this ward.

In the light of these resolutions and of the facts we have copied above from HAMPTON'S organ in Charleston, what a hollow mockery is the drivel of this ex-Rebel about free speech, free thought, and free men!

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with its customary disregard of truth, said, a day or two before the election:

The returns in the elections of this fall have been most infamously manipulated by the Associated Press agents, who seem to be instruments for the transmission of Republican news alone. In Maine, they built up the majority to nearly 18,000, and when the actual returns came in, showing the actual majority to be a little more than 14,000, the Republicans carefully avoided giving them to the country.

Here is what the Associated Press did report on the night after the election: "The total vote of the State will probably reach 134,000, and the Republican majority 19,000." This was more than 3,000 below the mark. The Republican majority in Maine exceeds 15,000, and the *Enquirer* knew it when it said 14,000. It is also alleged that the Associated Press estimated the vote of Vermont, on the night of the election, at 45,000 Republican and 20,000 Democratic, and this also was denounced as a gross partisan estimate; but the official vote almost verified that estimate, viz:

Republican vote	44,889
Democratic vote	20,813
Republican majority	24,076

This, of course, is not quite up to the Press estimate; but, if the Democrats will preserve their souls in patience until the 8th of November, they will read in their papers, "Majority for Hayes in Vermont, 20,000."

THE SOUTHERN CREDIT MOBILIER.

We print below, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the details of a scheme for the formation of a Southern Credit Mobilier,—with full power to collect the ex-Rebel claims and with the programme to be adopted for manufacturing a Southern policy for the Northern doughfaces and Copperheads in case of the election of TILDEN. We commend it to our readers as excellent reading, since it puts in tangible shape the future operations of the Solid South when it shall get control of the Government. These operations may not assume the special shape of an organized Credit Mobilier, but there is not one of its objects or plans that will not be attempted. *Here* is the plan of the Solid South as summarized into a Credit Mobilier by the *Commercial:*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, as follows:

NAME OF COMPANY.

First—That JEFFERSON DAVIS, BEN HILL, WADE HAMPTON, ROBERT TOOMBS, and P. T. BEAUREGARD be and they are hereby invested with corporate powers, under the name and style of the "GRAND SOUTHERN WAR-CLAIMS COLLECTION COMPANY" of the "Solid South," for the purposes hereinafter named.

OBJECT OF COMPANY.

Second—That said corporation be and the same is hereby authorized and empowered to gather together all the claims now held by the Southern States for refunding the direct taxes paid by them, amounting to $2,492,110; also the claims now held by Southern citizens for refunding the cotton tax heretofore paid to the United States, amounting to $68,072,388, and all War claims held by Southern citizens for supplies, storage, forage, fuel, etc., furnished to and taken by the United States, including rent for the use and occupation of real estate, camping grounds, battle-fields, etc., which said War claims amount to $2,400,000,000, and are void by the laws of war, but ought in justice and equity to be paid out of the United States Treasury in order to conciliate the South, and to enable bygones to be forgotten.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.

Third—The authorized capital of said Company shall be $2,500,000,000, and such additional sums as the exigencies may require from time to time.

MEMBERSHIP.

Fourth—The following classes of persons may become members of said Company in the manner pointed out and for the purpose named.

(1.) The Southern States interested in having the direct taxes heretofore named refunded to them out of the United States Treasury at the expense of the Northern States, upon assigning their claims to said Company for collection.

(2.) All citizens of the South who entered the military or naval service of the Southern Confederacy, or who gave said Confederacy aid and comfort, or who sympathized with the "Lost Cause," upon the assignment of their claims to said Company for collection.

(3.) All Democratic members of the Upper House of Congress; all Democratic members of the Lower House of Congress; any Democratic President of the United States who may happen to be elected, as well as all other Democrats who may aspire to either of these offices, of so much importance to the interests of the "Solid South," upon their promise to aid the South in return for Southern support given to the Democracy from time to time.

PLAN OF OPERATION.

Fifth—That said incorporated Company shall proceed in the collection of said claims from the United States with diligence and perseverance, until all are collected, and until all said taxes which were levied and paid by the South to suppress her shall have been fully refunded, and the following general plan of operations shall be adopted:

(1.) The Southern States shall be made a unit—a "Solid South."

(2.) The Northern States shall be divided so as to make a "Divided North."

(3.) A Democratic majority shall be secured in the Lower House of Congress.

(4.) A Democratic majority shall be secured in the Upper House of Congress.

(5.) A Democratic President shall be elected.

(6.) A caucus of Southern Democrats shall be held as soon as a Democratic President and Congress are elected, in the City of Washington. This caucus shall then dictate the policy to govern the Democratic party, and fully force its adoption by said party at a full Democratic caucus of Northern and Southern Democrats, to be held subsequently. A vital point in which policy so to be adopted shall be the speedy payment of said claims.

(7.) That the Solid South, aided by the Divided North, through the Democratic members of Congress and Senate, with the aid of the Democratic President, elected as herein provided, and in pursuance of the policy laid out by the Democratic party in caucus assembled, which said caucus is to be ruled, governed, and wholly controlled by a caucus of Southern Democrats, as heretofore provided, shall present and press said claims for payment out of the United States Treasury. In order to facilitate favorable action there shall judiciously, but quietly, be distributed the stock of said Company among influential members of Congress, in order to interest them in the allowance of the said claims.

(8.) A bill shall be introduced into Congress and passed similar to the Wilshire or the Riddle bill, by which a tribunal shall be created empowered with authority to examine into and allow said claims.

Said tribunal shall be either the Secretary of War, who under said Democratic President shall, under the dictation of said Southern caucus, be a Southern man, or a jury made up of Southern men, in a Southern Court, in a Southern State, as may seem most favorable to the allowance of said claims.

Said tribunal for the allowance of said claims shall be established, both to facilitate a quiet allowance and payment of them, and to relieve Northern Democratic Congressmen who may have given pledges to vote against said claims in Congress, from the disagreeable duty of voting for or against them.

WHEN TO GO INTO EFFECT.

Sixth—That said act of incorporation shall go into effect as soon as the Democratic party is restored to power.

We don't see any more frantic assertions in the TILDEN papers that Colorado had gone Confederate. They have ceased denouncing the agent of the Associated Press for not figuring out a Confederate victory; they are now willing to admit that the Republicans carried the State, electing a majority of the Legislature, thereby securing the three Electoral votes for HAYES; and also electing the Governor, Congressmen, and State ticket, and in short everything worth having. They have no longer need of maintaining deception, and there is nothing to be gained now by further lying or abuse of the Press agent. Indiana and Ohio have voted, and are not to be influenced by the result in Colorado. The truth may therefore be made public without detriment to Democratic interests. It is no longer denied or disputed that Colorado has been swept by the Republicans.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The Chicago *Times* has the good sense to keep out of the conspiracy to falsify the returns of Colorado." This does serious injustice to the *Times*, which is one of your regulation-machine barrel-organs, and takes its news, furnished gratuitously, from the Tilden Bureau, including "*fac-similes*" of stolen letters, with submissive thankfulness.—*State Journal.*

Since the publication of the following letter the Democratic press, including the Chicago *Times*, has dried up in reference to the "American Alliance" and Gov. HAYES, and has ceased printing *fac-similes* of stolen letters:

AMERICAN ALLIANCE, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, NEW YORK, Oct. 6.— . . . . We indorsed Mr. TILDEN for Governor two years ago, and he found no fault with it, but, on the contrary, was very grateful for the assistance, *only he requested that it might be kept secret*, as, if it should become public, he feared he might lose the foreign vote. Respectfully yours,

LEMUEL S. TYLER, Secretary A. A.

There is cause for general rejoicing in the decisive defeat of FRANKLIN LANDERS, the present Democratic member of Congress from the Indianapolis District. He had become an inflated nuisance, and his constituents have at last suppressed and squelched him. His inflation ideas were carried so far that he made the State whence he came an object of ridicule. It was bad enough for Indiana to have to indorse such men as VOORHEES, but LANDERS had drifted too near the boundaries of idiocy to be put up with any longer. So the voters of the Seventh District finally clapped an extinguisher on his little candle, and quenched its flickering light forever.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio, gave last year what was considered an immense vote, as follows:

Republican—hard money	17,012
Democratic—inflation	10,966
Total	27,978
This year:	
Republican	17,988
Democratic	14,228
Total	32,216

The Republican vote was increased nearly 1,000, but the Democratic vote increased 3,270 by reason of German defections, before explained.

Several of Mr. MILLS' friends have assured us that he is entirely competent to fill the office of State's Attorney and discharge the duties thereof with ability and success. They also insist that he is altogether an abler man and better lawyer than his opponent, Mr. JAMIESON, and far better fitted for the office, both intellectually and morally. They think the term "featherweight" might with justice be applied to JAMIESON, but not

he Democrats will preserve the[ir]
until the 8th of November, they
papers, "Majority for Hayes is

ERN CREDIT MOBILIER.

w, from the Cincinnati Com
ils of a scheme for the forma
n Credit Mobilier,—with full
the ex-Rebel claims and with
o be adopted for manufactur
licy for the Northern dough
heads in case of the election of
mend it to our readers as ex-
nce it puts in tangible shape
ions of the Solid South when it
of the Government. These
ot assume the special shape of
edit Mobilier, but there is not
or plans that will not be at-
s the plan of the Solid South
nto a Credit Mobilier by the

Senate and House of Representa-
f Mississippi, as follows:
E OF COMPANY.
PERSON DAVIS, BEN HILL, WADE
TOOMBS, and P. T. BEAURE-
are hereby invested with cor-
der the name and style of the
ERN WAR-CLAIMS COLLECTION
'Solid South,' for the purposes
ECT OF COMPANY.
d corporation be and the same
d and empowered to gather to-
ms now held by the Southern
the direct taxes paid by them,
322,110; also the claims now
tizens for refunding the cotton
to the United States, amounting
d all War claims held by South-
pplies, storage, forage, fuel, etc.,
aken by the United States, in
he use and occupation of real
ounds, battle-fields, etc., which
ount to $2,400,000,000, and are
war, but ought in justice and
t of the United States Treasury
te the South, and to enable by-
ORIZED CAPITAL.
orized capital of said Company
0,000, and such additional sums
may require from time to time.
MEMBERSHIP.
lowing classes of persons may
of said Company in the manner
r the purpose named,
rn States interested in having
retofore named refunded to them
States Treasury at the expense
tes, upon assigning their claims
r collection.
of the South who entered the
ervice of the Southern Confed-
said Confederacy aid and com-
thized with the "Lost Cause,"
t of their claims to said Com-
tic members of the Upper House
emocratic members of the Lower
; any Democratic President of
ho may happen to be elected.
Democrats who may aspire to
ces, of so much importance to
he "Solid South," upon their
South in return for Southern
e Democracy from time to time.
N OF OPERATION.
d. incorporated Company shall
ection of said claims from the
diligence and perseverance,
ted. and until all said taxes
and paid by the South to sup-
been fully refunded, and the
plan of operations shall be
n States shall be made a unit—a
n States shall be divided so as
ed North."
ic majority shall be secured in
f Congress.
ic majority shall be secured in
f Congress.
ic President shall be elected.
Southern Democrats shall be
Democratic President and Con-
the City of Washington. This
ictate the policy to govern the
nd fully force its adoption by
Democratic caucus of Northern
crats, to be held subsequently.
ch policy so to be adopted shall
ent of said claims.
d South, aided by the Divided
Democratic members of Con-
ith the aid of the Democratic
s herein provided, and in pur-
laid out by the Democratic
mbled, which said caucus is to
, and wholly controlled by a
Democrats, as heretofore pro-
and press said claims for pay-
ited States Treasury. In order
ie action there shall judicious-
distributed the stock of said
uential members of Congress,
them in the allowance of the
introduced into Congress and
Wilshire or the Riddle bill, by
be created empowered with
into and allow said claims.
be either the Secretary of
d Democratic President shall,
of said Southern caucus, be a
ury made up of Southern men,
in a Southern State, as may
e to the allowance of said
the allowance of said claims
both to facilitate a quiet al-
of them, and to relieve
Congressmen who may have
against said claims in Con-
reeable duty of voting for or
GO INTO EFFECT.
ct of incorporation shall go
the Democratic party is re-

y more frantic assertions in
hat Colorado had gone Con-
ve ceased denouncing the
ted Press for not figuring
ictory; they are now willing
publicans carried the State,
of the Legislature, thereby
Electoral votes for HAYES;
e Governor, Congressmen,
in short everything worth
no longer need of main-
d there is nothing to be
lying or abuse of the
a and Ohio have voted, and
uenced by the result in
h may therefore be made
ment to Democratic inter-
r denied or disputed that
wept by the Republicans.

mercial says: "The Chicago
ense to keep out of the con-
returns of Colorado." This
e to the Times, which is one
machine barrel-organs, and
shed gratuitously, from the
ling "fac-similes" of stolen
e thankfulness.—State Jour-

ion of the following letter
s, including the Chicago
n reference to the "Ameri-
OV. HAYES, and has ceased
of stolen letters:
E, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE
EW YORK, Oct. 6.— . . .
RN for Governor two years
fault with it, but, on the
teful for the assistance, only
ight be kept secret, as, if it
he feared he might lose the
tfully yours,
S. TYLER, Secretary A. A.

general rejoicing in the de-
KLIN LANDERS, the present
of Congress from the In-
He had become an inflated
nstituents have at last sup-
d him. His inflation ideas
that he be made the State
bject of ridicule. It was
na to have to indorse such
ut LANDERS had drifted too
of idiocy to be put up with
voters of the Seventh Dis-
n extinguisher on his little
d its flickering light forever.

Ohio, gave last year what
mense vote, as follows:

ey	17,012
	10,966
	27,978
	17,986
	14,230
	32,216

ote was increased nearly
ratic vote increased 3,270
an defections, before ex-

S' friends have assured us
mpetent to fill the office of
discharge the duties there-
success. They also insist
an abler man and better
onent, Mr. JAMIESON, and
e office, both intellectually
think the term "feather-

"weight" might with great propriety be applied to JAMIESON, but not to MILLS.

PERSONAL.

The title of Rhoda Broughton's new novel is "Joan."

Lord and Lady Dufferin are visiting the Centennial Exposition.

Mr. John F. Cleveland, recently deceased, was the editor of the celebrated *Tribune Almanac*.

Seventy thousand copies of Gladstone's Bulgarian pamphlet were sold within a few days after publication.

A newspaper wit says that Barnum is profoundly dejected because the United States has beaten him at the show business.

Mr. L. J. Jennings observes that it is not in the blood of the English people to be polite, but their boorishness, he remarks with equal truth, is chiefly on the surface.

The London *Daily Telegraph* is snobbish to the last gasp. It prints twenty-five copies of its daily issue on superfine tinted paper for special use at the royal palaces.

The *Advance* of this city has absorbed the *Christian at Work*, and will hereafter be the organ of Dr. Talmage. The new paper will be printed both in New York and Chicago.

Twenty-two thousand persons visited the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia last Sunday. The crowd was as orderly and decent as that which frequents the Exposition building.

Robert Browning rhymes "lambdas" with "damned ass" in his new volume of poems. "Prelude" and "hell-hoed," "hades" and "paid ease," "poverty" and "covert tie," also go together.

Andrew D. White, the President of Cornell University, sails for Europe this week. A correspondent says that Dr. White and Mr. Cornell moved together in the formation of the University from the start,—which will be news to some.

The New York Aquarium was opened Tuesday night with a reception and banquet, which were attended by 1,600 invited guests. Fifty-five courses of fish were served, and the live specimens in the tank were even more admired than the dead ones on the table.

An unique feature of the *Atlantic Monthly* for 1877 will be contributions to each number of original music by such composers as J. K. Paine, George L. Osgood, Dudley Buck, and Francis Boott, with words by some of the most distinguished Atlantic poets.

August Belmont's private art-gallery in New York was opened Tuesday as an adjunct of the Centennial Loan Exhibition. The catalogue contains only ninety-three numbers; but there is not a bad picture in the lot. The rooms were crowded from early morning until dusk.

During a recess the English Parliament has to be prorogued once in forty days, or else it comes together by its own law. It is believed that the Government will not venture to issue another prorogation, since the excitement throughout the country on the Bulgarian question demands Parliamentary action.

The New York police have exposed a new form of swindle, consisting of mock-auction sales of horses and carriages. In the case of horses, purchasers are furnished with elaborate pedigrees and certificates of soundness, and the carriages are all warranted to be from the stables of fashionable people.

Opponents of Gen. Hawley in Connecticut say that if he was too conscientious to vote for the opening of the Centennial on Sundays, he ought also to have been too conscientious to give Gen. Grant a private view on Sunday. There does seem to be an inconsistency here. It is said that 400 visitors were admitted last Sunday, including Secretary Morrill.

The *Danbury News* man did learn something in England. He discovered a one-legged Duke, a cross-eyed Duchess, and a Baron with a wen on the top of his head. "Who ever thought," he inquires, "that the nobility could have such representatives?" When he wrote this he had not heard of nature's noblemen, of whom, it is to be hoped, he will meet many during his lecturing tour.

The Rev. Herbert Ainsne, who died lately in England, was supposed to be the keeper of the bones of Tom Paine. He is said to have affirmed that he possessed the skeleton of Paine, which Cobbett brought back with him from America, but when addressed distinctly on two occasions in regard to the matter he refused to answer. With him, it is feared, dies the last hope of discovering what has become of the remains of Paine.

The new art-gallery of the Smith College for Women at Northampton, Mass., contains 600 or 700 copies of the most characteristic paintings of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, and Spanish schools. The intention is to afford the means for a thorough study of the rise and progress of painting. Most of the copies have been taken by the autotype process, and copies in oil of specimen masterpieces in each department are to be obtained.

The man who *now* finds that Ohio and Indiana have gone "exactly" as he predicted must be a near relative of the fellow who said, after the event, that he always knew Hayes would get the nomination, and of "t'otherest," who predicted that a certain ward candidate who had no opponent would be successful. Will one of these predictors be kind enough to state exactly how Ohio and Indiana have gone? He can answer for Ohio, but Indiana is more in doubt.

The bronze statue of Gen. McPherson cast in Philadelphia has been placed in position at Washington, and will be unveiled at the approaching reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. The sculptor was Louis T. Robinson, of Cincinnati. The General is represented in full uniform on horseback, the whole statue standing fourteen feet high. It cost $25,000, which is provided for by an appropriation made by Congress. The pedestal stands in the square opposite the Arlington House.

A new industry has sprung up in Massachusetts of late years. It is the growing and sale of climbing ferns, so common in the New England woods, but unknown beyond the Alleghenies, and until last year beyond the Hudson. One man in Greenfield sells annually several thousand dollars' worth of these ferns, some green and some pressed; and he claims that the product of an acre in ferns is more profitable than the same space in corn. They are sold for purposes of decoration. The season begins about the middle of August, and lasts until late in the autumn.

The American Fish Culturists at Philadelphia recently took their own drugs. After recommending fish as a brain-food, they sat down to a banquet at which seventy-five kinds of fish were offered. The bill of fare embraced nearly every kind of edible fish, from the conger-eel stewed in tomatoes to whale with Mayonaise sauce, and there was nothing but fish in the way of substantials. The speeches of the occasion have not come to hand, but, if the brain-food is as instantaneous in its effect as it is powerful, the after-dinner efforts must have been unusually brilliant.

Fair play's a jewel. Whatever Mr. Bret Harte has done, or not done, he is entitled to the ordinary consideration due a private citizen who breaks no laws; and few fair-minded persons will sympathize with newspaper attacks upon him which are inspired by malice and ignorance. Such an attack has recently appeared in a San Francisco paper and been extensively copied. The rancor of it is so apparent that it requires no refutation, nor would it be worthy of notice but for one absurd expression illustrative of California life contained in it. The article charges it as a serious offense in Mr. Harte that he has introduced so many earthquakes into his novel "Gabriel Conroy," the scene of which is laid in California. There is no subject in regard to which the average Californian is so sensitive as the earthquake. The word itself produces a moral convulsion in San Francisco. The author of "Gabriel Conroy" being aware of this peculiarity doubtless took a small delight in scattering earthquakes through his novel. This was unfair, but the offense was not so heinous that Mr. Harte deserves to be exposed to public scorn, as he has been in the Far West.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—John Allen, Peoria; H. Suret, Jena; J. H. Brown, LaCrosse; the Hon. G. B. Smyth, Keokuk; Alphonse Le Duc, New Orleans; G. W. B. Mudge, New York; J. M. Baker, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury, England; the Hon. Philetus Sawyer and G. Sturtevant, Oshkosh; S. C. Baldwin, Cleveland.... *Palmer House*—A. Sartoris, England; G. K. Smith, Belfast, Ireland; A. Bachrach, Dallas, Tex.; J. H. Frauzenvon de Patti and H. G. von de Poll, Holland; J. P. Sanborn, Port Huron; T. K. Wheeler, Colorado; George Wilshire, Cincinnati; W. W. Wickes, New York; J. S. Stevens, Peoria; G. B. Gilman, San Francisco; C. Marescahhi, Paris; H. Z. Scott, John Scott, San Francisco; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Howe, Boston; the Rev. G. C. Houghton, New York.... *Tremont House*—Gen. F. H. Peabody, Fort Dodge, Ia.; J. B. Hodgkins, President United States Rolling-Stock Company, New York; the Hon. J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee; J. L. Stewart, Council Bluffs; G. B. Kelly, Northfield, Minn.; S. F. Henry, Neenah, Wis.... *Sherman House*—Joseph Kirkpatrick, Palmer, Mich.; Barlow Granger, DesMoines; Joseph Smith, Jr., St. Paul; J. R. Eccles, New York; G. B. Young, Clinton, Ia.; R. G. Larason, New York; J. J. Richardson, Davenport; Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc, Wis.

FOREIGN.

The European Situation Again Becomes Very Critical.

Turkey's Conditions for an Armistice Not Relished by Russia.

Russians Abroad Liable to Military Service Ordered Home.

Servia's Policy Shaped Entirely at St. Petersburg.

Sad Fate of the Avenging Egyptian Army in Abyssinia.

Two Armies, Numbering Nearly Ten Thousand Men, Nearly Annihilated.

Polish Residents of France Forward Their Centennial Offering.

Von Arnim Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

TURKEY.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Peace is not yet assured. The situation is more critical than ever. Servia rejects the proposed six months armistice. Russia will not consent to be bound by the condition that she shall restrain her people from going to Servia, and thus she officially announces both her active sympathy with Servia, and her indisposition to tolerate further trifling on Turkey's part. The situation compels the Powers either to acquiesce in the failure of Turkey's proposal, or assume the responsibility of armed intervention to enforce it, which England at least will not do, and no Continental Power can.

To the Western Associated Press.

MOUKHTAR PASHA'S ARMY.

TREBINJE, Oct. 12.—Moukhtar Pasha's communications are now uninterrupted. He is constantly receiving large convoys of provisions from Ragusa, by way of Trebinje.

MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrin commander reports that in the recent raid which resulted in the burning of L'jubinje and all the surrounding villages, 1,500 Turks were killed, inclusive of those who were burned in houses. The bulk of the Turkish soldiers were decoyed into an ambush, and the Montenegrins fired the villages. The Montenegrins lost 130 men.

THE TURKISH CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the following are the conditions on which the Porte grants an armistice: That Servia shall be prevented from occupying the positions now in possession of the Turkish army; that the introduction of arms and ammunition into Servia and Montenegro be prohibited; that the passage of foreign volunteers into the Turkish Provinces be effectually put a stop to; that Servia and Montenegro be prohibited from giving any assistance to the insurgents in adjacent provinces. The Porte proposes that the armistice shall extend to the 18th of March, 1877, and requests the Great Powers to appoint delegates for the settlement of details. It is ordered that the Turkish commanders come to an understanding with these delegates, and with Servian and Montenegrin commanders. The line of demarcation between the hostile armies is to be regulated by the positions they now hold. Turkey, however, is ready to evacuate her positions in Servia if Servia engages not to occupy them.

THE CZAR TO FRANCIS JOSEPH.

LONDON, Oct. 13—5 a. m.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says it is stated that the Czar is preparing another autograph letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph, in consequence of the change in the political situation.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says the Porte's desire to stop the influx of foreign soldiers into Servia, and that other insurgent provinces be not agitated during the armistice, is stated to be not a condition of the armistice, only a wish.

The chief topic of war correspondents is

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

The *Standard's* Berlin reporter says there are now assembled at Livadia the Czar, Prince Gortschakoff, the Commander of the Black Sea squadron, the Ministers of War and Finance, and Czarewitch.

Russia's reply to Turkish proposals is under consideration.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the old report is revived that the Czar thinks of abdicating if war is decided upon.

GETTING READY.

Russian residents in Austria and Germany who are liable to serve in the army have been ordered home. The Black Sea squadron is ready to carry 96,000 men from the northern to the western shores of the sea.

A detachment of officers has been sent to equip these vessels. The Persian Government has been asked by Russia to co-operate. Persia, in obedience, is sending troops to the Turkish frontier. The reserve is being called out in some western provinces of Russia. Troops have been moved toward the northern and eastern frontier of Galicia. Twenty thousand horses have been placed on a war footing in Russian Poland. These measures are believed to be intended to force Austria and Italy to concede the independence of the southern Slavonians without a war.

LATEST.

A Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News* says the proposal of Turkey goes to St. Petersburg, and thence to Livadia. The Russian reply will go to St. Petersburg and London. Hence ten days must elapse before definite action can be taken. During that time military events may change the entire situation.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade does not anticipate a favorable reception of the Turkish proposition for an armistice. The Ministers would like to accept, and the reasoning portion of the Servian population are sick of war, but Russia's views will guide their action. Servia has not yet received an official communication of Turkey's answer.

RUSSIAN AID FOR SERVIA.

Belgrade Correspondence London Times.

Writing before the fall of Zaicar, I pointed out that almost avowedly the war was then prolonged for no other purpose than that of the Russian-Slavonic societies, whose object was then, has been ever since, and is now, to force Russia into the field of battle for the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. In reply to my anticipations, which I knew to be shared by some of the most thinking and patriotic Servians, it was urged that the Czar and his Government had resolved not to depart from that attitude of neutrality which is common with the other guaranteeing powers they had pledged themselves to observe. Well, I have never written a line to insinuate to the contrary; but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that, as the fortune of war was declaring itself more and more against the Servians, Russian assistance, which at first was only manifesting itself in driblets, was becoming every day more substantial and ostentatious. Early in July the Russian volunteers were only coming in twos and threes; by the middle of August they were arriving in twenties and thirties, now it is a dies non which does not bring them in hundreds, and we hear on excellent authority that within another week we shall have them in columns of thousands. It may be that an earlier stage of this armed migration the Government at St. Petersburg might have stopped it altogether; certainly one would think that if any official disapproval had been even intimated in respect of it, so many Russian officers, some of them belonging to the Imperial Guard, would not have resigned their commissions in the Imperial army to come to Servia with the full expectation on their return they would be restored to their former rank, if not receive promotion. Perhaps the Russian Government thought that the influx into Servia of officers and men of the Czar's service never would assume the proportions it now has assumed; but, be this as it may, the danger has arisen that the Russian Slavonic societies have in this matter of what is called the Servian War become too strong for even the Imperial power. I say what is called the Servian War because the title is now a "misnomer." If the war is to be continued, and everything points in that direction, it will be as a Russian war in Servia until it becomes something still more. There is a Russian administration at this moment in Belgrade for the purpose of the immigration. There is a Russian General performing the duties of a commandant de la place. By him the Russian officers are received on their arrival; from him they receive directions as to where they are to get their uniforms, and to what place they are to depart. The organization is admirable, and works without noise or confusion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COTTON-SPINNERS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—At meetings of the cotton-spinners at Burnley and Blackburn yesterday a determination was expressed to restrict the demand of the operatives, but it was decided to abide by the decision of a general meeting of employers at Manchester Tuesday. The meeting at Preston unanimously resolved to close the mills on the 1st of November if the operatives persist in their demand. If the masters adhere to their present attitude a lock-out of 70,000 operatives will result.

TRIAL OF THE BIG ENGLISH GUN.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The eighty-one ton gun was fired yesterday at Shoeburyness for the first time with its service charges and projectiles. The effect of the first shot was curious; there were two explosions, one from the vent, the other from the muzzle of the gun; the sound to those who stood near was not so painful as had been expected, but the concussion at a greater distance was remarkable. Many windows were broken in the officer's quarters and in the village near by; the plate-glass window of a shop 350 yards distant was broken, and the padlock of an iron gate was fractured by the shock. The gun stood on a heavy railway, with an incline of one in thirty, and with an allowance of eighty feet for recoil. The first shot fired was four feet long, and the gun was given an elevation of seven degrees. The gun was fired by electricity. The shot flew with remarkabe steadiness; it touched the ground at 4,500 yards, in 11.3 seconds, throwing up a pile of mud; then it went bounding along for several miles, until it at last buried itself in the channel. The recoil of the gun was only twenty-one feet, and the officers were delighted. Great difficulty was experienced in keeping vessels out of the line of fire. There were seven shots in all. The last two were fired with the gun depressed so as to strike the ground at 1,000 yards distance; and both of these shots entered the ground at precisely the same place, showing that the gun can throw with great precision.

GERMANY.

VON ARNIM'S TREASON.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—It is officially announced that Count Von Arnim has been condemned to five years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, for treason and an offense against the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

THE EMPEROR AT WEISSENBURG.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The *Cologne Gazette* gives an account of the Emperor William's visit to Weissenburg, in Alsace, the scene of the first battle in the War of 1870. Replying to the greeting of the Mayor, the Emperor referred to his passing a night at Weissenburg in the march on Paris in 1815. He knew well how hard a thing every territorial change was, but he hoped that by advances on both sides the well-being of each and all would be secured. The illuminations extended even to the by-streets. Every house, of course, was not lit up, but one could hardly believe it was the town which six years ago experience the first disillusion. A considerable number of Strasburgers witnessed the manœuvres. The Emperor was loudly cheered on presenting himself at the window of the house, and also on reaching the field, the rural population being largely represented in the cheering crowd. He next, by request of the villagers, visited Ober Seebach. The Crown Prince was to be seen in the streets of Weissenburg accompanied by only a single officer, and the Emperor repeatedly appeared at the window. At the peasants' races, which the Emperor afterwards attended, the competitors were in full jockey costume, as the Alsatian peasant girls were in their race which followed; and the Emperor was cheered on returning to the town.

ITALY.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The Jews in Rome, in the name of their co-religionists who are Italian subjects, have addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Treaty of Commerce in course of negotiation between the Roumanian and Italian Governments. The terms of the treaty proposed by Roumania, identical with those concluded with other Powers, are to all seeming most equitable. The Italians in Roumania and the Roumanians in Italy are to be entitled to travel or sojourn, buy and sell, and to claim for themselves and their property the same protection and security enjoyed by the natives of the respective countries. But it appears that Jews natives of Roumania are placed by their own Government upon a somewhat different footing from their Christian fellow-subjects, and consequently the treaty would only entitle Italian Jews in Roumania to an extent of protection and security equivalent to what is accorded to the Jews who are natives of that country. In these circumstances the subscribers of the letter ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to take into consideration the opportuneness of inserting in the treaty a special article to the effect that all Italians in the united Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia shall enjoy equal rights whatever may be their religious beliefs. Signor Melegari has replied to the effect that his Majesty's Government, already preoccupied by this grave argument, had not neglected to make the Government at Bucharest acquainted with its firm intention of remaining faithful to the principles which, consecrated not only by the dictates of civilization, but also by the fundamental compact of the Kingdom, declare perfect equality among all Italian citizens.

FRANCE.

THE POLISH CENTENNIAL OFFERING.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—This afternoon a deputation of twenty Polish gentlemen delivered to United States Minister Washburne, at the American Legation, for transmission to President Grant, a special address and a medal. The medal on one side bears an effigy of Washington, and on the reverse effigies of Kosiusko and Pulaski. On handing the medal to Mr. Washburne, Charles Edmond, a Pole and Librarian of the French Senate, said: "In the name of the Polish emigrants I deliver to your hands an address to the President of the United States, written on the occasion of the glorious centenary which the Americans are commemorating, and also a medal representing the founder of American independence, and two Polish heroes who fought in the liberating army." Mr. Washburne made a cordial reply, and said, pending President Grant's answer, he felt authorized to assure the deputation that he would be deeply touched by the honor they did him. Mr. Washburne also thanked the deputation on his own behalf, and said he shared their hopes for the establishment of liberty throughout the world. Several Americans were present, and the proceedings were most cordial.

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Paris says the French Minister in China has demanded the punishment of the Mandarin who is responsible for the massacre of the Catholic priest at Ning Kone Ton.

ABYSSINIA.

EGYPTIAN ARMIES ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs an account of an interview with an officer in the Egyptian army, who gives the circumstantial details of the horrible events which have taken place in Abyssinia during the attempts of Egypt to chastise the Abyssinians. There have been too expeditious. The first, which was dispatched in October, 1875, consisting of 4,000 men, was surprised in a defile of Goundel, and massacred to the last man. The second expedition, of 6,000 men, started in January last. It met the Abyssinians in February in a defile of Goura, and was overwhelmed, 4,000 men being killed. The Abyssinian King then went into the interior, and, according to the latest reports, repeated the defiles of Goundel and Goura by again crushing the Egyptians. The details of this, as of other expeditions, are guarded with great secrecy.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The *Imparcial* says Gen. Martinez Campos sails for Cuba on the 15th inst.

RESIGNED.

In consequence of a disagreement with the municipality, Senor Eldanyer, Prefect of Madrid, has resigned.

THE RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Record*, a religious newspaper, states that the Spanish Church Missionary Society have received private information from Spain that the Spanish Protestants are in great anxiety, and even in peril of being threatened by a frantic mob. A special meeting of the Society will be held in London on Monday, when a statement of facts will be communicated to Earl Derby.

THE VATICAN.

A PROPOSED CANOSSA CELEBRATION.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Voce della Verita* proposes the celebration next January of the octocentenary of Henry Barbarossa's submission to Gregory at Canossa. It disclaims any idea of insulting the noble German nation, but says the event at Canossa showed the greatness of Christ's Vicar and the just humiliation of an enemy of the church.

CRIME.

MURDER IN TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* from Waco, Tex., says: "A most brutal murder was committed near this place two weeks ago. The Coroner's jury to-day completed its investigation, which proves that a body of colored Masons had opposition from another secret clique who the Masons said, were to have their Right Worshipful Master, a parson named Jones, murdered by another negro named McCann; therefore, Jones counterplotted, and McCann was urged several times to come out of his house at night, but refused till the night of the 30th, when he agreed, and a party of negroes numbering ten, among them Jones, met and murdered him as per the following samples of evidence, given by Alexander Cox, who turned State's evidence: He was visited by Ed Guess, who said, The track is fixed. Tom Vance will take McCann to the hollow [where the murder was to be committed]. We went, but, before arriving, heard a shot. When within forty yards of the Hollow we heard two more shots. Then we saw two colored men ride out of the Hollow. We returned to a church-festival, where I met Cleaver, who requested me to help him with some boxes. While doing so, he said: 'We did the work.' When returning from the stable to the church he said: 'We hung McCann first; then shot him; but, as he continued struggling, we walked off. Jack Wallace returned and shot him twice in the neck, killing him. McCann belonged to the Shedd Willis gang, and was reported to have agreed to kill Parson Jones for a pony and $10. This matter was never talked about in Masonic Hall, but was arranged elsewhere. The jury rendered a verdict committing seven to jail without bail as principals and accessories, admitting one to bail in $10,000, and discharging two. Notes, badly written, were left near the body, which read:

This is for threatening good men and running after white women. These are said to have been written by Jones, who came here from Hannibal as a minister of the colored Methodist Church, and organized the colored Masonic lodge, which was named for him. His co-murderers are of the aristocratic political negroes of this county. Shedd Willis, who, it is said, heads the opposing faction, was a member of the Legislature organized under the military reconstruction regulations.

WOODWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Elbert A. Woodward, the friend and associate of Tweed in the robberies of the Ring, arrived in this city this morning in charge of the detectives sent to Chicago for him. He was taken to the District-Attorney's office, and afterwards pleaded, before City Judge Sutherland, not guilty to the forgery indictments against him. He seemed much depressed in spirits, and was very reticent, declining to give any information about his wanderings, or about his purposes for the future. A civil suit to recover over $6,000,000 has been brought against Woodward, and bail has been fixed at $3,000,000. Judge Davis granted an order of arrest last Monday, and it was placed in the hands of the Sheriff to-day. It will not be served, however, while Woodward is in the Tombs. If he should give bail on the forgery indictments, the order of arrest in the civil suit will be served upon him immediately, and he will be taken to the Ludlow Street Jail, where he is likely to remain, as, of course, the procuring of $3,000,000 bail is impossible. The order of arrest was obtained before Woodward's arrival in the city, with the purpose that he might be kept in custody under it if he should be released from his confinement on account of the forgery indictments. The sum for which the civil suit is brought—$6,198,-935.85 and interest from Sept. 1, 1870—in addition to costs, is precisely the sum sued for in the great Tweed action, and the amount of bail is the same. This civil action against Woodward is similar in all respects to the $6,-000,000 suit against Tweed. It is brought in the name of Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General of the State, and makes the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, defendants with Woodward. The schedule appended to the complaint, and giving fraudulently-raised warrants on which the suit is based, includes the same figures as those given with the complaint against Tweed.

A SWEET-TONGUED FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Ill., Oct. 12.—A young man of prepossessing appearance, supposed to hail from Chicago, and who has been stopping in this city for two or three days past, stepped into the hardware store of C. A. Dewey and presented to the proprietor a check on the First National Bank in this city, duly signed by N. R. Allen & Son, for $60. Mr. Dewey, supposing the note to be genuine, without the least hesitancy handed the young man $47 in currency, all the ready money on hand in the store. The young man politely thanked him, and, saingg he would call in the morning for the balance, left in haste, and has not since been heard of. The check has since proved to be a forged one, and the hardware-dealer is minus the cash.

HARRINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 12.—Richard Harrington, who, it is alleged, was connected with the safe burglary at Washington, returned to this city yesterday, and appeared before the United States Commissioner, and furnished bail in $10,000 for his appearance at the present term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Harrington refuses to state where he has been staying, but it is generally thought that he has not been outside of this State since his disappearance.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Mme. Blanc, the wife of Jules Blanc, who shot her, his son, and himself at No. 201 West Thirty-third street, on the 1st inst., died at Bellevue Hospital to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—1 a. m.—For the lake region falling, followed by rising, barometer, and warmer southwesterly winds, shifting to colder northerly, partly cloudy weather, and possibly succeeded by occasional rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.29	40	56	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.26	48	42	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.17	53	40	S.W., fresh	.....	Clear
3:53 p. m.	30.13	54	40	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.15	48	49	W., gentle	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.15	46	54	W., gentle	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 55; minimum, 39.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.08	41	S.W., light	......	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.97	52	S.E., fresh	......	Fair.
Davenport	30.15	47	S.E., gentle	......	Clear.
Denver	30.01	61	W., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.10	42	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Gibson	30.07	54	S.E., fresh	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.12	48	S.W., fresh	......	Clear.
Keokuk	30.11	50	Calm	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.10	47	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.99	55	S., gentle	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.16	41	S.W., fresh	......	Clear.
Omaha	29.95	53	E., gentle	......	Clear.
Platte	29.61	50	N.E., gentle	......	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.83	55	S.E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.07	42	Calm	......	Clear.

BEARS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 11.—Quite a number of bears have been killed in Central and Northern Michigan this season. A. J. Miller, of Duplain, shot one which was chasing his cows. His carcass weighed 300 pounds.

RIVER-IMPROVEMENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 11.—It is contemplated to open a steamboat route from Cheboygan to Crooked Lake, five miles from Petosky; and a river-improvement is projected in Antrim and Kalkaska Counties,—1,347,105 acres of land being reserved for the improvement.

CASUALTIES.

Terrific Boiler Explosion in Pittsburg, Pa.

Fourteen Persons Killed and Forty More or Less Injured.

The Daily Record of Minor Accidents.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—The city was startled yesterday morning by the report which spread like wildfire that an explosion, attended with frightful loss of life and destruction of property, had taken place at one of our great mills. The story of the horrible and distressing occurrence was indeed a true one. A battery of boilers at Zug's mill, in the Ninth Ward, from a cause not yet satisfactorily explained, had exploded, laying in ruins a vast portion of the building, and leaving prostrate in the ruins fully sixty human beings, many of them dead, others in the last mortal agonies, and still more suffering from injuries to a greater or less extent. The most intense excitement was created in every part of the city by the news. There were scores of people in every locality who had relations or friends among the 300-odd employes in the mills of Zug & Co., and these were soon hurrying frantically in the direction of the scene of the dread disaster.

Directly after the explosion occurred people

BEGAN TO CROWD ABOUT THE PLACE,

and in less than half an hour not less than 5,000 people had congregated. It lacked just about five minutes of 9 o'clock when the explosion took place, with a shock distinctly heard at a point two miles distant from the scene. The battery of three large boilers in the nail mill of the firm, which is located on the upper side of Etna street, burst, the terrible force of the concussion

LIFTING THE ROOF AND FRAME

of almost that entire building many feet into the air, and dropping it, where it was crushed and broken, upon the machinery below, until the whole was converted into pieces the majority of which were small enough for the purpose of kindling-wood.

The force of the exploding power was so great, and seems to have been so evenly distributed upon all parts of the boilers, that they were broken into hundreds of pieces. One of them was carried across the river to Allegheny, and landed at Beymer & Banman's lead-works, on the River avenue. Another large piece, going in the same direction, dashed through the roof of the muck mill on the opposite side of the street, tearing down two of the furnaces, snapping giant timbers like splinters, and breaking down the huge crane which is used to lift tons of iron and metal. The falling furnaces

IGNITED THE MILL,

and it was partly consumed before the flames could be checked.

The largest piece that was found of the bursted boilers entered through the side of a house and was deposited in a chamber by the bedside of a sick woman, who escaped unharmed. Other pieces were blown high, landing in the streets close by. Bricks, and sticks, and pieces of the iron roof, and all sorts of rubbish were blown through walls and windows. It is believed that the roof of the building was lifted at least fifty feet high, and the work of destruction of human life was accomplished more by the crushing weight of this falling mass than by the scattering pieces of the bursted boilers. The fifty-five nail-machines

SAVED MANY A LIFE

yesterday. Had the mill been as open as an ordinary rolling-mill it does not seem possible that a single one of the inmates would have escaped with his life.

There were employed in the entire mills of Zug & Co., at the time of the accident, about 300 persons. Of these 150 worked in the nail department, where the explosion took place. Not less than eight persons were killed outright, and fifty injured. Of the wounded some six or more have already died, and it is believed that the injuries received by others are fatal.

The first shock caused by the horrid sight over, and there were numerous willing hands and hearts of sympathy rushing to the aid of the unfortunate victims. The Chief of Police, with a posse of officers, was early on the grounds, and established rope limits to keep back the vast and rapidly-swelling crowd. The office had already been converted into a reception-room for the dead and wounded, and as fast as they could be removed they were carried here. The first attention was given to the wreck department, where the building was on fire. It was very soon found, however, that everybody here had been so fortunate as to escape without injury except Frank McCafferty, a roller, who had received fatal injuries.

IN THE NAIL MILL

the dead bodies of James Murphy, the fireman, Lewis Strain, John Callahan, Frank Cupps, Joseph Anderson, and John Anderson, were taken out, and the wounded were carried into the office as quickly as possible. Meantime Mr. Zug had sent for every physician in the city that he could find, and an army of surgeons was speedily upon the spot rendering every needed assistance. The bodies, mutilated and ghastly, grimy with the showering dust, and gory with the life-blood, as they lay amid the debris of the fearful wreck, presented a sight to make the stanchest heart quail. Here were

HEADLESS TRUNKS OF MEN

who a few moments before moved and acted in the full enjoyment of vigorous life. Here was a corpse with no blood stain upon it, but pallid in death, which had come in the twinkling of an eye in a great blow administered by giant forces upon some vital spot. The row of dead, and the bleeding, moaning, agonized group of dying or seriously hurt upon the floor of the office hospital, presented a sickening spectacle, and one from which the sternest had to turn aside to repress the too eager tear. In the two drug-stores at the corner of Pennsylvania and Thirteenth streets, the same scenes were being enacted with other sufferers, and in several houses in the vicinity all that could be done was being done to alleviate the sufferings of the dying men. As soon as possible the dead and wounded were taken to their homes when practicable, or to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, carriages for this purpose being furnished by the proprietors of the mills.

It is impossible to estimate at this time how many more of the wounded will die. Ten died after being taken from the ruins, and a score of others are so frightfully injured that no hope is entertained of their recovery. The following is a complete

LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED

at this hour, midnight. The names of those who have thus far died are as follows:

James Murphy, fireman. His head was blown off, and his body otherwise mutilated. Deceased was 32 years of age and leaves a wife and three children at 645 Penn avenue, Tenth Ward.

Frank Cupps, feeder; head blown off while working back of the boilers. Leaves a wife and two children at No. 38 Pike street, Third Ward, Allegheny.

James Carson, feeder; resided on Mulberry alley; supposed to have been crushed by falling timbers; 32 years of age, and had a wife and child.

John Sampson Anderson, feeder; aged 26; was at work near the boiler; resided at 64 Pike street, Ninth Ward, was a single man.

Joseph Martin Anderson, brother of John; tender; aged 21; killed near the same place; single man, and resided at 64 Pike street.

John Cregan, nailer; terribly scalded and died in about an hour. Resided at Bloomfield, Penn avenue, where he leaves a family.

Frank Mangis or Mankey; roller; aged 41; crushed under the falling stack; leaves a wife and seven children at No. 690 Penn avenue. Died after being removed to his house.

Anthony Mangis, son of above, scraping boy; aged 15; killed by falling bricks.

James Kendrick, feeder, aged 40; skull fractured, eye put out, and internally hurt; died in about an hour. Resided on Pike street, where he leaves a wife and children.

Willie or Dock Snyder, tender; aged 17; resided on River avenue, Allegheny, with his mother and brothers.

Louis Streng, nail packer, aged 13; lived in Lloyd's Run, in the Sixth Ward.

Frank McCafferty, boss roller on the rolls in the muck mill; struck on the head and died last evening. Resided corner Thirty-second street and Liberty avenue, and had a family.

John Callahan, laborer, single, aged 21; resided at No. 28 Eighty-first street, at the point.

James Graham, nailer, hurt about the head and face and internally, and died at the West Pennsylvania Hospital; resided at McKeesport, where he leaves a wife and five children.

W. Laper, feeder.

Frank Cline, nail packer, aged 15 years.

James Cline, feeder, aged 25, and a brother of Frank's.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded are: Edward Burke, assistant engineer, in charge of mill engine. He is badly hurt about the head and sides, one rib broken, and internal injuries sustained. Married man, aged 30, and resides on the hillside above the Pennsylvania Railroad, nearly opposite the scene of the disaster.

William Taylor, feeder for Charles Gould, cut in the forehead, and pieces taken out of left arm; resides on Webster avenue, Thirteenth Ward.

Charles Gould, nailer, Webster avenue, Thirteenth Ward; skull fractured and badly injured about the back. It is feared that his injuries are fatal. Married, and has a family.

Elmer Gould, nephew of Charles Gould, and helper at his machine; head cut, leg sprained, and one eye so badly injured that the sight will probably be lost.

Charley Hume, aged 14, helper at the same mill; slightly hurt.

John Harris, son of engineer Harris of the Water-Works, feeder; one leg broken and otherwise seriously hurt.

Samuel Daily, nailer; resides at Mount Washington; both legs broken and badly scalded.

Peter Kendrick, feeder, aged 18; resides with his mother, now widowed, on Pike street; badly hurt. He was found under his nail-machine.

Bernard Kelly, puddler; slightly wounded on head and arm; resides on Thirteenth street, near the mills.

James Porter, nailer, resides on Bedford avenue; bruised in various parts of the body.

Leonhardt Reiser, pulls up at nail factory; badly cut in back and head; resides on Thirteenth street.

Thomas Durfee, serious.

Pat Griffith, serious.

William Boyd, slightly.

Conrad Zahn, assistant mill manager; badly hurt by frightened team running over him with a heavily loaded wagon.

Morris Snyder, feeder, brother of Dock, who was killed; skull fractured; resides on River avenue, Allegheny.

John Snyder, feeder, brother of above; badly hurt about the back.

James Smith, feeder, badly scalded, perhaps fatally; skull also fractured; lives on Pennsylvania avenue above Fifteenth street.

John Cregan, feeder, James Caldwell, feeder, leg broken; D. Wilhelm, feeder, arm hurt; John Luper, seriously hurt; James Morris, feeder, arm hurt; L. Wilhelm, feeder, J. Robman, seriously hurt; J. Powers, catcher, serious; John Higgins, serious; Mike Hogan, serious; Mike Sullivan, laborer, leg broken; L. Ardary, driver, slightly; Ed Purnell, serious; C. Caldwell, feeder, serious; Samuel Miles, feeder on Luper's machine, slightly; Joseph Chapman, feeder, seriously; J. McIntosh, feeder, serious; Terry Cregan, feeder, back broken; James Cline, serious; R. Chapman, feeder, slightly; Archy Campbell, serious; Conrad Sell, serious; Mike Texter, serious; Henry Ritzell, serious; Wally Eberhardt, seriously scalded; Frank Mills, serious; Morris Snyder, serious; James Boyd, feeder, both arms broken, and since rumored to have died; John Harris, leg and jaw broken; William Connolly, head hurt; James Gangursch, slightly;

with several unknown people, who were passing in the street at the time of the explosion.

DEFECTIVE BOILERS.

An examination of the remains of the boiler showed that it had been fearfully defective. In places it was burned nearly through and in other other places the plates were very badly welded. It was patched, too, and the iron was greatly weakened by blisters.

Zug & Co. will lose about $100,000 on the mill and machinery.

The Coroner will begin an investigation of the cause of the accident immediately.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—A repetition of the terrible explosion of February, 1872, occurred here to-day, only with more fearful force and harrowing loss of life. The explosion of four years ago was in Jones & Laughlin's mill, in Brownstown, when seven men were suddenly ushered into eternity and many wounded. At that time a battery of four out of six boilers exploded. The accident to-day was more horrible and heartrending in its nature. The explosion occurred about 8:30 o'clock this morning, in Zug & Co.'s mills, corner of Etna and Thirteenth streets. This concern is one of the largest in Western Pennsylvania, its works running from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Allegheny River. It is in the heart of the city, in the Ninth Ward, and but a little distance from Penn avenue, one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the city. The firm have recently passed through the bankrupt court, and only started up again about four weeks ago. The rolling-mill, in which the explosion took place, is located immediately adjoining the nail-mill, on Thirteenth street. The latter is a large brick structure, in which are located some seventy-five machines. Opposite to it is the warehouse. The rolling-mill is a mere shed, running almost a block in length, to the river. The boiler-battery was located near the nail-mill. The firm manufacture various kinds of iron, including nails, merchant's bar and boiler-plates. It is a notorious fact that there has been a dread here for several years past that at some time these boilers would explode. They may have been in good condition, but it is remarkably doubtful. Some two years ago there was a fire in this rolling-mill, slight in its nature, yet the firemen were expecting the boilers to succumb.

The boilers were supposed to have been inspected just previous to starting the mills again. It is a fact, however, that boiler-inspections in this city are a farce. The inspectors are either criminally careless or fearfully incompetent. Another thing, most of the rolling-mills are not over particular as to the capabilities of their engineers, though the one who had charge of these boilers was believed to have been thoroughly competent. The boilers in Zug & Co.'s mills were old and patched, and as to their safety there seems to have been a doubt in the minds of many persons.

The explosion took place at a time when the mills were running to the full—that is, at a time when all day employes were at work. There was no warning. The crash came in a moment. The four boilers parted simultaneously. There was a cloud of steam and smoke. A debris of a falling building and the remains of dead and mutilated. The shrieks and groans of the wounded. Horror of horrors seemed the scene, for immediately after the ruins took fire. There lay the dead, and near them lay the wounded, terrible to look upon. The walls of the office had partly fallen. The rolling-mill, in giving way, had fortunately rested upon the rolls and rail mills. The flames cracked, and through them arose the piercing cries for succor and rescue. Some crawled out from under the ruins, the burned and torn flesh dropping. Others lay senseless and helpless in despair. The alarm-bells rang. Mayor Macarthy and Maj. Hartzell, Chief of Police, were soon upon the ground with the Police and Fire Departments. With the aid of citizens they fell to work at once to extinguish the flames and to bring from out the ruins the living and the dead. Mothers, fathers, sons, sisters, and brothers came to call for loved ones. The mill, when running full, employs about 600 hands. At the time of the explosion there were at work in the nail and rolling mills about 150 men. The scene presented was one of agony and despair. The vicinity was transformed into a hospital and charnel-house, where charred and mutilated remains were brought. The shrieks of some of the wounded were fearful. Fourteen were killed almost instantly, and some forty others wounded seriously. Men were taken from the ruins maimed and bleeding, only to die in delirious agony. Relatives and friends begged, threatened, and coaxed to be admitted within the lines, but most all were refused, because there was a dread that there would be too many of the curious let in, who would only be in the way. Physicians soon came to assist to dress wounds and allay the sufferings of the wounded. The excitement throughout the city was most intense. The killed were Thomas Murphy, fireman; Andrew Sullivan, fireman; Frank Cripps, Peter Kendrick, John and Joseph Anderson, feeders; two brothers named McCafferty; an unknown man, head blown off; Frank Margus, Andrew Margus, Louis Schrank, Pat Griffin, John Higgins, and James Loper.

Wounded—Reilzell, arm broken; M. Everhart, badly scalded; Barney Kelly, head and arm injured; Marcellus Snyder, boy, head crushed seriously; John Snyder, leg and back severely injured; Elmer McGool, badly cut about the head; James Boy, arms fractured; Fred Recher, John Brosey, John Martin, William Krepps, seriously cut about the head; Simon Boland, arms and legs broken; Thomas Donnelly, badly cut about the head and body; —— Bowen, badly cut about head and face; Wendell Ubbelhart, head and body cut; T. Mackey, John Smith, Michael Sullivan, both legs fractured; Frank McCafferty, fatally injured; Kendrick, eyes blown out.

ANOTHER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 10.—On Saturday, the boiler of the shingle-mill of B. R. Young & Co., at Alpena, exploded, wrecking the mill and killing four men, besides wounding several others. At the inquest held over the engineer, Bowman, it was shown that the head of steam was forty pounds. Allowing the water to get low was the cause of the accident.

COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—A special engine on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad last evening ran into a switching engine, near Aurora, Ind., killing the fireman of the latter, Frank Woods, who was oiling his engine at the moment of the collision; badly injuring E. Gaskill, a helper on the engine; and slightly injuring Ross, the engineer of the special.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—The tug R. Y. Green picked up a capsized boat with three Polanders in the bay to-day, named John Sterret and Valentine Struck, who were dead, tangled in the rigging, and John Ballasky, alive. They went fishing this morning and capsized in some way unknown.

BUILDING SHAMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Coroner's jury on the Hampden street accident of Sept. 29, in which four men were killed by the falling of a building, censure both the architect and the contractor. The plans of the former were defective, and the work of the latter negligent.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 12.—A boy 10 years old, son of Charles Bennett, of Salem, this county, was leading a horse to pasture yesterday, when the horse wheeled and suddenly kicked the little fellow just behind the ear, killing him instantly.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Yesterday afternoon, Reinhart Schuelker, a prominent citizen of New Haven, sustained injuries by a runaway accident four miles east of this city from the effects of which he died this morning.

THE DEADLY DERRICK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—A derrick fell to-day, killing Richard Gardner and Isaac Fitzgerald, workmen. It was the result of carelessness.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The steamships Wyoming, from New York, and Nova Scotia, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrived, steamships State of Virginia, from Glasgow; Amerique, from Havre.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Word to Mothers.

You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in 15 or 20 minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.

AT THE

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

TRIMMED HATS

In great variety and newest designs. The Latest Novelties in

UNTRIMM HATS,

Plain and Fancy Braids.
Good Felts in all colors and shapes for 40c.
Fine Fur Felts for Misses for 75c.

JUST OPENED.

A new lot of Fine French Felts for Ladies and Misses in all the leading shapes and shades.
Just received, a fine assortment of Fancy Feathers. Feather Bands in all the newest patterns.
Fancy Willow Plumes.
Ostrich Plumes, all colors.
Ostrich Tips in every shade.
Handsome French Flowers and Fall Leaf Sprays and Montures.
Fine assortment of Millinery Ornaments, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, &c.
Hats trimmed tastefully and all orders executed with promptness.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Welland Canal.

NOTICE.

Captains, Masters, and Pilots of vessels entering or leaving the Welland Canal via Port Colborne, are hereby informed that a Beacon is in course of construction at the outer end of the Shoal on the easterly side of the Harbor, at a place 530 feet east of the line of the range-lights which stand on the west pier, or within a short distance of where a large red buoy was moored.

The Beacon is octagonal in plan, and, when completed, will stand about 30 feet over the water surface. The respective sides will be painted red and white alternately, and a Ball, 3 feet in diameter, will be placed 8 feet over the top of the frame-work.

By order. F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1876.

MOODY AND SANKEY

AT THE

Great Tabernacle, Monroe and Franklin-sts.

SUNDAY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

8 o'clock in the Morning—Address to Christian Workers. Tickets FREE at Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.
4 o'clock in the Afternoon—Address to Men and Women. No tickets required.
7:30 o'clock in the Evening—Gospel Meeting. No tickets required. All are invited.
Mr. Moody having returned, he will preach, and Mr. Sankey, assisted by the Great Choir, will sing at each of these services.
Services each week evening, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock.
Doors open one hour before each service.

GLOVES.

GLOVES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

94 STATE-ST.

ALBUMS.

ALBUMS. A JOB LOT RETAILing at jobbing prices at KENDALL'S, 342 State-st., cor Jackson.

FURS.

FURS Made over, altered, and repaired. Seal Sacques made longer, and trimmed, at BISHOP & BARNES', Corner State & Monroe-sts.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Country Demand for Loans Still Heavy.

A Steady Outflow of Currency—The Clearings $4,100,000.

The Produce Markets Generally More Active—Provisions Weak.

Wheat and Corn Firmer—Other Grain Easier.

The Packing Season Opening Out Actively—More Hogs Wanted.

FINANCIAL.

The country demand for bank favors continues heavy, and is rather increasing than diminishing. This is the most clearly marked and important feature of the financial situation. To a considerable extent the farmers and middlemen are holding back their produce, and refusing to market it at present prices. Immense amounts of capital are required to enable them to do this, and a large portion of the loanable resources here finds employment in that way. The applications from the Board of Trade are somewhat more numerous than they were, though not at all pressing. The supply of commercial and miscellaneous paper is fair.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent. The lower rates previously quoted are not ruling now, except in occasional cases. The supply of paper on the street is small. Rates are 8 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@$1 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $4,100,000.

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

Two bids were made Wednesday for the $100,000 of Cook County bonds offered by the County Commissioners to the highest bidder—one was for $50,000 at 104; the other for the whole amount at an average of 105¼. The bonds were awarded at the latter price.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The action of the Bankers' Convention at Philadelphia last week was comprised in a declaration for the funding of the greenbacks in 4 per cent gold bonds and a petition to Congress for the abolition of the stamp duty on bank checks and the reduction of other bank taxes.

COINAGE STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The following is an official statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints in September:

Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	[illegible]	$4,443,000
Trade dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dimes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total silver	8,315,000	$5,577,000
One-cent bronze	75,000	$750

RECAPITULATION.

Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Gold	[illegible]	$4,443,860
Trade dollars	[illegible]	525,000
Subsidiary silver	7,790,000	2,052,000
Base	75,000	750
Total		$7,021,610

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 109@109 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91¾@91¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris—Francs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria		41
Sweden		27¼
Holland		40¾
Germany	94	95¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65—January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67—January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68—January and July	115½	116½
10-40s	114¼	114½
United States new 5s of '81	[illegible]	114¼
United States currency 6s	125½	[illegible]

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ¥ ct. bonds	*103½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ¥ ct. sewerage	*103½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ¥ ct. water loan	*106	
Cook County 7 ¥ ct. bonds	*103½	
West Park 7 ¥ ct. bonds		*95
North Chicago 7 ¥ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	157½	
City Railway, West Side	160	
City Railway, North Side	122½	
Traders' Insurance Company, ex. div.	120	122
Chamber of Commerce, ex. div.	70	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exposition stock (scrip)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Gold opened and closed at 109, with sales in the interim at 108⅞. Borrowing rates 1@2c lower. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were strong and generally higher.

State securities were steady.

Stocks were steady to strong until late in the afternoon, when there was a reaction from the best prices of the day. The election excitement caused a lull in speculation, and the Jerome Park races and the yacht race took a large number of brokers and speculators from the street; consequently there was a considerable falling off in the volume of business. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, St. Paul, and Western Union. Lake Shore, Michigan Central, St. Paul, and Northwestern stocks find the most favor with investors, owing to the immense grain traffic to meet the growing demand for the European market. The short interest in Lake Shore has been largely increased for the past two days. The news from Baltimore foreshadows the end of the railroad war. Transactions were 97,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 7,000 Western Union, 11,000 St. Paul, 35,000 Michigan Central, 11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 11,000 New Jersey Central, 16 Lake Shore.

The steamship Abyssinia arrived from Europe, has £250,000, and the steamship Frisia, £3,800; all in American gold coin.

Money more active; loaning at 2, 3, 4, and 6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. Customs receipts, $327,000.

Clearings, $27,000,000.

Sterling firm; long, 484; short, 487¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅞	New 5s	114¼
Coupons, '65	112	New 4½s	110½
New	113	10-40s	113½
Coupons, '67	115	Coupons do	114½
Coupons, '68	116½	Currencies	125¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	71¾	New Jersey Central	35¼
Quicksilver	17¼	Rock Island	101¼
Quicksilver pfd.	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd.	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Mariposa pfd.	[illegible]	Wabash pfd.	[illegible]
Adams Express	107½	Fort Wayne	100
Wells-Fargo	85	Terre Haute	4
American Express	59¼	Terre Haute pfd.	15
United States	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
New York Central	102¾	Chicago & Alton pfd.	105½
Erie	10	Ohio & Mississippi	10¾
Erie pfd.	18	Del., Lack. & W.	70½
Harlem	135	A. & P. Telegraph	18
Harlem pfd.	130	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	A. & P. Tel. pfd.	[illegible]
Panama	125	Indiana Central	2¼
Union Pacific	[illegible]	Chi., Burlington & Q.	113
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13½
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Central Pacific bonds	108½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	105½
Northwestern	37	U. Pac. land-grants	102½
Northwestern pfd.	60¾	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91½
C. C. C. & I.	[illegible]		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee 6s, new	44	Missouri	105¼
Virginia, old	27		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	46¼	Crown Point	11
California	55½	Yellow Jacket	22
Ophir	38¼	Alpha	44
Chollar	73½	Belcher	10
Savage	[illegible]	Confidence	15
Imperial	3	Sierra Nevada	13¾
Mexican	25¾	Exchequer	14
Gould & Curry	14	Overman	77¼
Best & Belcher	42¼	Justice	17¾
Hale & Norcross	14¼	Caledonia	9¾

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Trade dollars 6 cents discount; nominal; halves 5 to 6 cents. Upward of 700,000 Mexican dollars, nearly all on the market, have been sold for export at 7@8 per cent discount. The Bank of California bought $400,000, and the London and San Francisco Bank is reported to have taken the balance.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—Gold, 109; sight exchange, ¼ discount. Sterling exchange, 525½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Consols, money and account, 96 5-16. United States Bonds—'65s, 106; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 106.

New York Central, 97; Erie, 9¾; preferred, 17.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Rentes, 99f 20c.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased 11,000,000 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102¾.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Paulina st, 120 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x125 ft, with building, No. 198, dated Oct. 12	$ 2,300
Sheffield av, 150 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated Oct. 11	1,700
[illegible] st, bet Beers and Leavitt sts, 125x120 ft, dated Oct. 12	4,000
Robey st, 48 ft s of Potomac st, e f, and 24 of 24x160 ft, dated Oct. 6	500
West Van Buren st, [illegible] ft e of Hamed st, n f, 50x161 ft, dated Sept. 11	6,750
Fremont st, [illegible] ft n of Clay st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 24	2,000
Norman av, 201¼ ft n of Twenty-third st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Aug. 9	1,800
Napoleon place, 300 ft e of Hanover st, s f, 25 11-24 9-10 ft, dated June 23	900
Clybourn av, 136¾ ft s e of Hinsche st, s w f, 466x250 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 20	15,000
North av, [illegible] ft e of Sheffield av, s f, [illegible] ft, dated Sept. 25	12,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Murray st, 216 ft s of Fifty-first st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 6	$ 600
Oakwood boulevard, 84 ft w of Langley av, s f, 174-10x70 ft, with building, dated Oct. 7	6,000
Fifty-seventh st, s w cor of Stewart av, s f, 100 x125¾ ft, dated Oct. 11	2,500
Same as the above, dated Oct. 11	2,400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	7,273	5,450	8,362	5,760
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	85,830	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	252,607	201,400	282,617	[illegible]
Oats, bu	56,457	58,400	48,207	43,042
Rye, bu	11,445	5,007	1,800	
Barley, bu	41,780	20,020	17,300	14,578
Grass seed, lbs	201,183	78,215	178,275	107,000
Flaxseed, lbs	272,487	252,200	[illegible]	210,804
B. corn, lbs	120,800	180,520	41,870	20,800
C. meats, lbs	181,800	40,220	1,403,895	421,057
Beef, brls	338		20	107
Pork, brls	275		648	832
Lard, lbs	22,000	12,230	736,394	230,857
Tallow, lbs	40,000	35,845	44,200	20,000
Butter, lbs	141,735	77,540	161,837	68,600
Live hogs, No.	18,166	12,814	4,364	3,164
Cattle, No.	4,856	2,072	2,005	1,836
Sheep, No.	1,037	2,067	126	682
Hides, lbs	158,980	102,174	157,000	80,130
Highwines, brls	30	25	144	212
Wool, lbs	246,832	62,414	223,480	161,800
Potatoes, bu	17,543	776	2,481	36
Coal, tons	3,681		1,278	
Hay, tons	230			
Lumber, m	7,255	1,146	3,446	2,467
Shingles, m	3,000	540	575	912
Salt, brls	60	118	3,076	1,806
Poultry, lbs		2,078		
Poultry, coops	83	225		
Game, pkgs		104		
Eggs, pkgs	765	605	320	271
Cheese, bxs	962	2,680	648	505
G. apples, brls	2,473	3,040	300	621

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 1,811 bu wheat, 1,049 bu corn, 1,889 bu rye, 3,044 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car rejected do, 2 cars No. 1 N.W. wheat, 22 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 1 spring, 144 cars No. 2 do, 71 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (282 wheat); 80 cars high-mixed corn, 285 cars and 28,700 bu No. 2 do, 6 cars new mixed do, 86 cars and 6,000 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (447 corn); 4 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 do, 44 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade; (61 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 15 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do (21 rye); 31 cars No. 2 barley, 87 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected do (137 barley). Total (946 cars), 403,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,963 bu wheat, 306,468 bu corn, 42,357 bu oats, 755 bu rye, 7,744 bu barley.

A special telegram reports 1,095,000 quarters of wheat on passage towards the United Kingdom, including ports of call.

A "Commission Merchant" appears to have stumbled upon, and, "when found, made a note of," our notice of a difference of nearly half a million bushels between the movement of grain in this city, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and indicated by the last report of the Grain Registrar. He thinks that even the most favorable explanation we can give will fail to satisfy the trade, and that a "reform" is wanted somewhere.

We have no violent explanation to make, but must concede that there is room for one from somebody. According to the figures of the Registrar, our stocks of all kinds of grain increased nearly 400,000 bu during last week. According to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, they increased nearly 900,000 bu, after making due allowance for withdrawals for city consumption. The difference is nearly 500,000 bu, which would give for the whole year a difference of 26,000,000, if the two sets of figures should be equally wide apart in the same direction for each of fifty-two weeks. Having not the shadow of a doubt that either the Secretary of the Board of Trade or the Registrar of Grain Receipts can be wrong, we can only deplore the existence of such a discrepancy, without presuming to be able to locate it. Nay, more: if we had any reason to think that the fault lay with either of those officials, we should possibly regret deeply that attention has been called in our columns to the fact.

The leading produce markets were somewhat unsettled yesterday, and irregular, but within a small range of prices. Provisions were quiet and easier, while the principal cereals were stronger under a better demand. The latter appeared to be chiefly influenced by the war news, or rather by news purporting to come from the seat of war. It was rumored that Servia had refused to agree to a suspension of hostilities, and, that Russia had given orders to prevent grain-laden vessels from leaving her ports. The fact that the British markets did not seem to be influenced by these rumors did not prevent strength here, which was principally exhibited in wheat. The receipts of grain were again rather large, with a very small outward movement except in corn, and the shipping department was slow yesterday.

The demand for dry goods continues unabated, and the market retains all the elements of strength that have lately characterized it. Groceries continue in good demand at firmly-maintained prices. Coffees still show an advancing tendency, and by holders generally a further early advance in sugars is anticipated. Sirups and molasses display increased strength in sympathy with sugars. Teas are in good request at strong prices. There was a quiet butter market at unchanged prices. Choice grades were chiefly in demand, and were firm. Cheese remains inactive, buyers holding off for a decline. No important changes were developed in the fruit and fish markets. Oils ruled quiet and firm. The leather market continues active at fully previous prices. Coal and wood were quoted quiet and unchanged.

The wholesale lumber market was active yesterday morning to the extent of the offerings, and steady. At the yards trade continues fair at unchanged prices. Hardware, metals, and nails were in fair interior demand and steady. Wool, hides, and hops continue firm, under an active demand from Eastern and Western consumers and dealers. Seeds were generally stronger, under reduced receipts and a good inquiry to fill orders. The receipts of potatoes were larger and not generally first-class in quality, and shippers, who were the principal buyers, held back, and the market closed dull and easier, except for very choice offerings. Poultry and game were almost unsalable. Green fruits were also dull and weak.

Lake freights were in moderate demand, and firm at Wednesday's rates, at 3¼c for corn to Buffalo, and 7c for do to Oswego. Carriers wanted an advance, but the bidding for vessels is concentrated into few hands. Rail freights were quiet and nominally firm, at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 lbs. There was a better inquiry for cars to Eastern points, and few offered, cars being held back on the seabord till they can be loaded with return freight. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 11¼c for corn and 12c for wheat to New York, and 14c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 40,000 bu wheat, 160,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu barley.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago customs Oct. 12: Kearny & Swartchild, 1 case watch material; Mosebeck & Humphrey, 1 drum of caustic soda; Lord, Stoutenburg & Co., 11 cases essential oil; Steele & Price, 1 case essential oil. Amount of duties collected, $4,008.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and easier, sellers being more anxious to meet the views of buyers. The receipts of hogs were moderately large, and prices quoted off, which reacted on product. One of the largest houses has opened for business, in addition to those already cutting, and it is expected that all the rest will commence operations as soon as enough hogs come in to warrant it. The prospect is thus good for an increased supply of product, all the houses being at work a couple of weeks before the commencement of the regular packing season. It is generally believed that present prices will bring hogs forward freely, and the majority of operators seem disposed to expect a further decline in consequence, though few of them now look for $4.00 hogs this year.

MESS PORK—Was again quiet and irregular. Cash lots were comparatively steady under a moderate demand from the lumber regions; and seller the year only fell off 5c per brl, while this month's deliveries were quoted 25c lower. Sales were reported of 340 brls cash (new) at $17.00; 250 brls do (old) at $16.50; 250 brls seller the month at $16.40; and 4,250 brls seller the year at $14.92½@14.95. Total, 5,020 brls. The market closed dull at $16.50@17.00 for car lots; $16.25 seller October; and $14.95 seller the year. Other deliveries were entirely nominal.

Sales were made of 210 brls family mess at $17.00; and 70 brls extra prime at $12.50.

LARD—Was dull and easier, but with little change in prices, Liverpool being quoted steady. Sales were reported of 250 tcs (new) seller October at $10.15; 4,250 tcs seller the year at $9.25@9.27½; and 250 tcs seller January at $9.27. Total, 4,750 tcs. The market closed tame at $10.20@10.25 for old, and $10.15 for new cash or seller the month, for old or new; $9.25@9.30 seller November; and $9.27½ seller the year or seller January.

MEATS—Were more active, chiefly for December delivery, and about ¼c per lb lower on new for future, while old meats were nominally unchanged. There was comparatively little new meat offering for immediate delivery, but sellers for future were free, and their reduced views brought the market within the limits of men who had held orders here for several days at figures below the market. Sales were reported of 150 boxes shoulders at 6¾c; 100 boxes do seller November on private terms; 250 boxes long clears at $8.45@8.50 per 100 lbs; 150 boxes short clears at 8¾c; 125 boxes do seller December at 8¼c; 40 boxes Cumberlands at 9c; 3,400 boxes long and short clears, $8.00@8.05¼ seller December; 5,500 pcs green hams at 9¼@9¾c; 75 boxes long cut hams at 11¼c; 40 tcs new sweet-pickled hams at 12¼c; and 25 brls pigs' tongues at $15.50. The following are the latest quotations on new meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose	6¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
Boxed	6⅝	8½	8½	8⅞
November, b	[illegible]	8	8	8½
December, b	5¾	8	7¾	8¼
January, b	5¾	8	[illegible]	8¼

Long and short clears quoted at 8¼c cash, 8¼@8⅜c for November, and 8c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 9c; long-cut hams, 11½@11¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 11½@12c. Green hams, 9@9¼c.

Winter shoulders, loose, 6½@7c; do short ribs, cash or seller October, 8⅝@8¾c. No winter short clears or long clears on sale. Bacon quoted at 8c for shoulders, 10¼c for short ribs, 10¼@10½c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess; $10.50@11.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@19.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was very little demand, most buyers holding off for lower prices, but sellers would not make concessions from the advanced prices recently established, as stocks continue small. Sales were limited to 300 brls winters, partly at $5.90@6.45; 862 brls spring extras, partly at $5.25@5.62½; 200 brls spring superfines at $4.25; and 40 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00. Total, 1,622 brls. The market closed steady at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.00; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.00; medium do, $5.25@5.62½; shipping extras, $5.00@5.25; choice patents, $6.75@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $3.25@4.25. Rye flour, $4.00@4.25.

BRAN—Was quiet at the recent decline. Sales were 20 tons at $9.50 per ton on track, and $9.75 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales was made of 10 tons coarse at $12.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather active, and somewhat excited at times, advancing 1½c per bu, and closing 1¼c higher than Wednesday evening. Liverpool was quiet and unchanged, and New York was privately reported to be heavy, with very little demand. But our receipts were smaller, the inspection into store being only 282 car loads against 347 the previous day, though the reported shipments were invariably small, giving a material augment to our stocks in store. The news in regard to the complications in the Old World, noted above, was the chief incitement to strength, bringing out speculative buyers in force, and making some holders careless about selling, though it was generally understood that the market was entirely legal. Shippers were not operating except in the lower grades, the price of No. 2 being relatively so high as to prevent shippers from taking hold. A few were willing short sellers, believing that the continuous piling up of stocks must, with higher freights, must be followed by a break, but the uncertainties of the European situation made most operators afraid to go short to any great extent, and made many of those already short anxious to cover. Seller November was the principal deal. It opened at $1.06⅛, with one or two sales at $1.05, improved to $1.06¾, fell back to $1.05¾, and advanced to $1.07¼, closing at $1.06¾. Seller December sold at $1.06¾@1.07¾, closing at the outside. Seller the month sold at $1.05¾@1.06¾, closing at $1.06¾. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.06@1.06¾, and new No. 2 spring at 97¾c. Cash sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.07; 62,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.05¾@1.06¾; 3,000 bu old No. 3 at 92@93¾c; 16,000 bu new do at 97¼c; 2,400 bu old rejected at 79@79¼c; 4,800 bu new do at 80c; 1,000 bu by sample at 75c@$1.07 on track, and 400 bu do at $1.12 free on board cars. Total, 101,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and unchanged, the demand not being sufficient to cause an advance in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 700 bu No. 2 at $1.06¾; 850 bu by sample at $1.10 on track, and a few small lots of do at 90@$1.08.

CORN—Was in better demand, and advanced ¼@⅜c per bu, though reported easier in Liverpool and dull in New York. The receipts here were not large, the canal bringing in less than usual, and the reported shipments were heavy, while sympathy with wheat tended to cause an advance. There was a better inquiry for shipments chiefly to New England points, which was partly to be shipped by rail. This demand was stimulated by the fear of an advance in rail freights, if not now, then towards the close of navigation. Lake freights have been kept down so far, but nearly every one is looking for an immediate advance, and rail rates will probably be advanced in sympathy. Hence buyers for consumption are more anxious to take hold now, and the market for future deliveries improves in sympathy, though there is little disposition to buy anything farther ahead than New Year's Day, as it is impossible to say how liberally the new crop will move forward after that date. Seller November opened at 43⅝c, advanced to 43¾c, fell back to 43c, and improved to 43¼c at the close. Seller the year sold at 42@42¼c. Seller the month sold at 43¾@43½c, closing with cash No. 2 at 43⅝c. High mixed closed at 43¾c, and rejected at 42c. Cash sales were reported of 28,000 bu high mixed at 43¾@43¾c; 131,200 bu No. 2 at 43⅛@43⅝c; 37,000 bu rejected at 42@42¼c; 2,400 bu by sample at 43@45c on track, and 1,200 bu do at 44c free on board. Total, 161,800 bu.

OATS—Were dull and weak, closing ¼@⅜c lower for cash, and about ¼c for futures. There was less demand from shorts, the deliveries were liberal, and holders of cash seemed more disposed to sell; while shippers were out of the market, there being no inducement for them to take hold with "new Western mixed" quoted dull at 32@37c in New York. Choice samples were in fair request. Seller the month opened at 32¼c and closed at 32c. November sold early at 32¼c, closing at 32¼c. December sold at 32¼@32⅛c, and seller the year at 32¼@32⅞c, the latter closing at the inside. Cash opened at 32¼c and sold down to 32¼c, closing at 32@32¼c. Rejected sold at 28@28¼c, closing with sellers at 28¼c. Cash sales were reported of 36,000 bu No. 2 at 32¼@32¾c; 42,000 bu rejected at 28@28¼c; 4,200 bu by sample at 29@36c on track, and 7,600 bu at 30@38c free on board. Total, 46,600 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate demand at a decline of ¼@1c. The offerings were liberal and there were only one or two parties in the market buying to fill outside orders and October contracts. October was quoted at 58@58¾c, and November at 61c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 58c; 1,600 bu rejected at 53@55¼c; 400 bu by sample at 53¼c on track. Total, 9,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was moderately active and weak under continued heavy receipts, closing dull and about ¼c lower. There was a fair inquiry for cash to fill contracts, and No. 3 was taken after the decline to fill outside orders. October was moderately active at 84@84¾c, closing at 84c; November was rather quiet, opening at 85c and closing at 84@84¼c. Samples ruled dull and weak, and receivers of loose lots were pressing the property for sale, as there was a great demand for freight cars and the railroads charged a heavy demurrage for holding the grain over. The maltsters were holding back and claimed to be well supplied. No. 2 opened dull under heavy offerings, declined ¼@1c, and then sold fairly at 45c in N. S., and 47@47¼c in A., D. & Co.'s. Rejected sold at 33@33¼c and 40c was bought 32c. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 2 at 85¼@86c; 3,800 bu No. 3 at 45c in Central, 45c in N. S., and 47@47¼c in A., D. & Co.; 5,400 bu rejected at 32@33¼c; 1,200 bu old do at 32c; 6,000 bu by sample at 50c@$1.10 on track, the outside for Canada. Total, 30,200 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales: 90,000 bu for October at $1.06¾, and for November at $1.07⅛@1.07.

Corn—Sales: 55,000 bu at 43⅝c seller November, 42¾c for December, and 42¼c for the year.

Mess pork—Sales: 750 brls at $14.90@14.92½ seller the year, and $14.95 seller January.

Meats—Sales: 50,000 tcs short ribs at 8¼c for October, and 50,000 tcs shoulders seller the year at 5c.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 250 brls seller the year at $14.92½.

Lard was steady; sales 1,250 tcs at $10.22½ for October, and $9.27½ for the year; sales were also made of 500 boxes long and short clear at 8c for December.

Wheat was fairly active, closing ⅛c lower. November sold at $1.06@1.06¾ and closed at $1.06⅝. October sold at $1.06¾@1.06¾ and closed with sellers at the inside. December closed at $1.07¾.

Corn was quiet and easier at 43⅝c for November and 43⅜c for October, the latter selling at 43¾@43⅝c. Seller the year sold at 42¼c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and easy at $14.90@14.95 for the year and $16.25 asked for October.

Lard was quiet and a shade easier at $10.20@10.25 for October and $9.25@9.27½ for the year, and 9.27½@9.45 for November. Sales 250 tcs seller the year at $9.25.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.20.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request, the inquiry being chiefly for the medium grades, which are steady, while hurl is rather weak as the crop of that grade is large. Following are the retail prices: Choice green hurl, 8¼@9c; medium hurl, red tipped, 5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; green covers and inside, 4½c; red tipped do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3@3½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BEANS—Choice lots are quoted firm under a good demand. Eastern mediums are quoted at $1.55@1.60, and Navy beans are at $1.70@1.75.

BUTTER—The market was firm for choice and extra grades, the supply of these descriptions not equaling the demand. For the poorer sorts the demand was somewhat restricted, and a lack of firmness was apparent among holders generally, though no important concessions were offered. We quote: Choice to extra yellow, 26@31c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 15@17c.

BAGGING—Gunnies continue to meet with a good demand, and the market remains firm at the late advance. In other lines the movement was sluggish. Prices remain as before. We repeat our list: Stark A, 22½c; Peerless, AA, 22c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21½c; Ontario, 22c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19¼c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 13¼@14¼c; do, double, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Little change in the situation of the cheese market was observable. Business was quiet, almost to dullness, the belief that lower prices will prevail by-and-by leading buyers to delay the placing of their orders. In a small way the following prices are being realized: 11¼@12½c for good to best, and 5@10½c for inferior to fair.

COAL—Dullness still prevails in the coal trade. Orders as heretofore are restricted to such quantities as are needed for immediate use. Quotations remain as follows: Lackawanna, egg, $7.00@7.25; do, nut, $7.25@7.50; do, range, $7.50@7.75; Blossburg, $6.50; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Fresh packages were selling at 20@21c.

FISH—There was no marked change in the fish market, a liberal demand existing at steady and firm prices. We again quote: No. 1 white fish, ½-brl, $4.00@4.10; No. 2 do, $3.25@3.50; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 shore, extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1bay, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.60; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40; family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75@8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market presented little that was new. Raisins were again active, and a well-sustained demand for prunes and other imported fruits was also noted. Apples, peaches, and domestic fruits generally were inactive. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@8½c; Turkish prunes, 6½@6¾c; raisins, layers, old, $1.95@2.05; do, new, $2.30@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $2.10@2.30; do, new, $2.35@2.65; Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; citron, 25@27c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; Michigan do, 7@7½c; North Carolina, sliced, 8½@9c; pared peaches, 16@17c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, new, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 18@19½c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8½@9c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are dull, much of the fruit being rather poor. The offerings of choice winter stock are light. Peaches and grapes are dull. California fruits are in fair demand for shipment, but the local trade is light. Lemons and oranges are unchanged: Apples, $1.25@2.00 per brl; peaches, 40@65c per basket; pears, 60@85c per bushel; grapes, Concord, $2.50 per case; Delaware, $3.00@3.50; Catawba, [illegible]; cranberries, cultivated, $10.00@12.00 per brl; do wild, $7.00@8.00 per brl; California pears, [illegible] per box, 25 lbs; do per box, 40 lbs; Sicily lemons, $8.00@9.00 per box; Malaga, $7.00@8.00; Louisiana oranges, $7.00@7.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was no abatement of the firmness in coffees and sugars, the advanced prices established earlier in the week being adhered to. Rice, sirups, and molasses were also firm. The general trade was fairly active. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6@6¼c; Carolina, 6¾@7¼c; Louisiana, 5@6½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@24c; good to prime do, 21¾@22¼c; common to fair, 20@21c; roasting, 18@19c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼c; crushed, 12¼c; powdered and granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 11¼c; A No. 2, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10½c; C No. 2, 10¼c; yellow C No. 1, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 9@9¼c; common do, 8@8½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.00@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 65@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 60@65c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 45@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16@17c; cloves, 40@43c; cassia, 26@28c; pepper, 19@20c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 6½c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 6¼c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¼@5½c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—The receipts were larger, but probably a good many of the cars had been previously sold to arrive, as the offerings were small. No. 1 timothy was firmer under an active shipping demand. It is said that shippers are unable to get cars, and hay is piling up at country stations. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $11.50; No. 2 do, $9.50; mixed, $9.00; upland prairie, $8.00; No. 1 do, $7.00; No. 2, or slough, $6.00.

HIDES—The demand continues good and the market is firm, with reports of sales of green salted at 8c. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: "The late increasing demand for foreign hides is no more than might be expected at this season of the year, when a general stocking up is desirable; it is reasonable, therefore, to expect rather more firmness in prices, but it is not considered that, taking the season through, tanners, or any considerable advance of particular grades, there will consequently be little activity as higher prices will deter buyers, and stocks will consequently increase, causing prices to recede to their former level." We quote as follows: Green city butchers' 7¼@8c; green cured, light and heavy, 8¼c; damaged, 5¾c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 9c; green calf, 11c; deacons, 45c; green salted [illegible]; dry flint, 16@17c; kip and calf, 18@19c; dry-salted hides, 13c; deacon skins, 40@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand and steady at the improvement of last week. Sale was reported of 150 brls at $1.10 per gallon.

HOPS—Were in active demand and firm at 20@35c for Western, and 30@40c for New York varieties.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue in fair demand and steady. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $9.50; do, IX, 10x14, $11.00; roofing, IC, 14x20, $9.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 25c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 18c; extra, 19c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 8¼@9c; slabs, 8¼@8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3¾c rates; Russia iron, No. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 20 per cent.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11¼c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 22c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand at $2.00 rates.

OILS—Carbon remains dull. Buyers are only ordering as the necessities of the case demands, in anticipation of lower prices by and by. The market for lard, linseed, and whale was quoted firm. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 20@20½c; Illinois legal test, 150 deg, 23@23½c; Snow White, 150 deg. test, 24@25c; do headlight, 175 deg., 24@25c; extra lard oil (strictly winter), 95c; extra lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 52c; boiled, 57c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 85@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 39c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 33c; natural, 30 deg., 32c; reduced, 28 deg., 23@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were very dull and weak, and wild ducks were almost unsalable. Chickens sold at $2.00@3.00, and turkeys at 10@11c. Ducks sold at $2.50. Geese were quoted at $8.00@9.00. Prairie chickens sold at $3.50@4.00, and quail at $1.50@1.60; mallard ducks at $1.75@2.00, and small kinds at $1.00@1.25. Venison was quiet at 15@16c for saddles, and 11@12½c for carcasses.

POTATOES—Were dull under large receipts of rather poor stock. Choice Early Rose sold to shippers at 60@65c, and common lots were slow at 54c. The offerings of peachblows were larger but generally unripe, and it was difficult to effect sales. Choice peachblows sold at 55c free on board. Peerless and russets were quoted at 50@55c.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and firm. The offerings were moderate, the receipts being light, and there were a good many outside orders on the floor. Prime sold at $1.60, choice at $1.60, and lower grades were quoted at $1.20@1.50. Clover was scarce and firm at $7.90. The receipts are light. It is thought that the crop is a good one. Flax was in fair demand at $1.28@1.32.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.25; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; ground alum, $1.40 per sack of 200 lbs.

TEAS—There was no decided advance in prices, but the feeling among holders is exceptionally firm, and there does not appear to be much desire to increase sales at the ruling figures. We still quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 65@70c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@32c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@52c; choice, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 25@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Sales were at $7.50 for maple; $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs, delivered.

WOOL—Continues in fair demand and firm. The receipts are light and the stock in store moderate. The market for Eastern account is fair, and the market is firm. We quote: Tub washed, 36@45c; fair to good do, 33@37c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 30@32c; medium unwashed, 23@25c; fine do, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,928	8,600	920
Tuesday	2,289	15,900	1,020
Wednesday	4,283	18,166	1,035
Thursday	4,500	17,000	1,800
Total	14,380	60,964	5,104
Same time last week	17,112	65,620	5,085
Week before last	12,994	49,105	3,193
Shipments—			
Monday	1,460	2,452	
Tuesday	1,050	2,610	477
Wednesday	2,005	4,364	126
Total	4,387	11,192	615

CATTLE—No important change was apparent in the cattle market. There was an active demand for good to choice shipping beeves and a fair inquiry for the descriptions such as local butchers and feeders seek, and between the several classes of buyers the bulk of the supply, though liberal, was worked off. In values there was no noticeable change from Wednesday. The tone of the market was firm, especially for good to choice qualities, the offerings of which comprised only a small percentage of the supply. Sales had a range of $2.00@5.20. Most of the business was done at $2.65@3.12½ for butchers' cows, stockers, and Texas through cattle, and at $3.50@4.85 for common to choice shipping steers.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
36	1,379	$5.20	18	1,208	4.00
120	1,382	4.85	23	1,090	3.85
21	1,544	4.90	18	1,157	3.60
15	1,433	4.85	17	1,081	3.50
34	1,320	4.90	15	981	3.45
31	1,372	4.80	18	1,042	3.25
18	1,355	4.75	18	901	3.50
56	1,435	4.85	17	1,217	3.40
45	1,557	4.80	15	1,020	3.40
20	1,378	4.75	21	949	3.40
47	1,348	4.65	20	1,112	3.40
48	1,365	4.65	15	1,009	3.25
58	1,372	4.65	19	988	3.20
20	1,312	4.40	18	963	3.25
15	1,307	4.50	16	1,067	3.25
32	1,299	4.45	14 stockers	560	3.00
16	1,130	4.40	19 stockers	804	3.12½
17	1,123	4.40	19 stockers	652	3.00
20	1,240	4.30	18	962	3.20
19	1,247	4.25	18	951	3.20
20	1,216	4.20	73	851	3.00
25	1,363	4.20	16	721	3.00
15	1,229	4.12½	11	904	2.50
54	1,305	4.12½	22 cows	944	2.85
20	1,321	4.12½	11	951	2.70
16	1,140	4.00	79 Texas	873	2.70
17	1,158	3.90	25	879	4.30
14	1,129	3.80	18	1,180	4.40
19	1,113	3.75	60	1,080	4.00
19	1,118	3.70	19	1,243	4.25
15	1,219	3.75	18	1,143	4.20
163	1,112	3.70	37	1,150	3.85
32	1,306	4.50	16	1,197	4.00
24	1,225	4.15	18	1,328	4.40
12	1,252	4.25	5 calves	250	4.35
35	1,163	3.60			

HOGS—At the reduced prices of Wednesday the market opened fairly active and steady, and remained in that condition throughout the day. The receipts were some 2,000 head less than for the day before, instead of larger, as a majority of the trade had expected, and that fact arrested the declining tendency of prices developed on Wednesday. There was a strong local and shipping demand, and sales were quick at $6.00@6.10 for ordinary to prime bacon grades, and at $5.65@6.00 for poor to good smooth, even, heavy lots. Skippers and inferior heavy sold at $5.00@5.50, and selected Philadelphia grades at $6.20@6.30. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
26	301	$6.25	30	208	$6.05	65	291	$5.85
80	209	6.15	80	193	6.05	45	205	5.80
53	275	6.15	50	274	6.00	41	291	5.80
65	205	6.15	48	248	6.00	42	246	5.85
35	194	6.10	54	189	6.00	110	273	5.85
131	201	6.10	49	249	6.00	44	292	5.80
34	210	6.10	78	200	6.00	66	281	5.80
57	209	6.10	26	262	6.00	39	292	5.80
64	196	6.10	53	241	5.90	51	315	5.80
33	208	6.10	55	251	5.90	53	319	5.75
34	200	6.10	45	234	5.90	28	290	5.75
52	183	6.10	25	244	5.90	27	281	5.75
40	202	6.10	56	278	5.90	31	289	5.75
47	189	6.10	62	240	5.90	34	270	5.75
100	209	6.10	74	220	5.90	25	270	5.70
50	192	6.05	47	268	5.85	33	285	5.70
30	199	6.05	30	322	5.90	41	290	5.70
48	201	6.05	55	283	5.90	48	280	5.75
48	197	6.05	45	288	5.85	21	330	5.70
32	213	6.05	56	305	5.85	55	285	5.80
50	197	6.05	38	235	5.80	28	290	5.80
81	208	6.05	26	297	5.90	26	278	5.65
42	229	6.05	47	315	5.90	32	127	5.50
39	204	6.05	40	286	5.85			

SHEEP—Were in good demand at steady prices, or at $2.75@3.50 for poor to medium, and at $3.75@4.50 for good to choice. Local butchers secured the bulk, only a few shippers being engaged.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Oct. 11, 5,542 head, or 108 cars of through and 218 cars for sale here, against 235 cars through and 340 cars yard stock, or 9,418 head, last week; supply light compared with last week, and with a good demand the pens are pretty well cleared out; prices, however, are about the same; an advance was expected but not forthcoming; best, $5.00; medium to good, $4.50@4.75; common to fair, $3.50@4.00; stockers, $2.00@3.50; bulls, $2.50@3.75; sales for the week 4,296 head, against 4,085 last week.

HOGS—Receipts 20,625 head, against 17,980 the week before; supply good with a fair demand, though prices were a shade off from this time last week; all sold out at this writing; Philadelphias, $6.80@7.00; light Yorkers, $6.00@6.10; heavy Yorkers, $6.25@6.40; roughs, 4½@5c.

SHEEP—Receipts 12,100 head, against 13,800 the week before; supply light, with an active market and good demand at ¼c advance; best, 50 to 100 lbs, 4¼@4¾c; good, 80 to 90 lbs, 4@4¼c; fair, 70 to 80 lbs, 3½@4c; scalawags, 3@3½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,720, making 3,380 for three days, against 5,890 for the same time last week; medium to fair steers were doing a little better; good and prime cattle show former quotations; a few extra steers sold at 10½@10¾c; good to prime, 9@10c; common to fair, 8@9c; best seven car-loads in the market, averaging 1,600 lbs, sold at 10@10½c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,030, making 14,480 for three days, against 18,760 for the same time last week; no change in prices, but an easier feeling, with fair trade at 4@5c for sheep, 5¼@6¾c; lambs with few extra lambs, 7@7½c; good lots Canada and State lambs generally selling at 7@7½c; good lots sheep, 4¾c@5c.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,000, making 11,280 for three days, against 11,080 for the same time last week; a few good State hogs sold alive at $6.75 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,071; total for the week, 10,621; no transactions; fresh arrivals through consignments.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 14,300; market dull and slow; only transactions one deck Canada lambs, 87 lbs, $5.75; one car common Western sheep, 95 lbs, $4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400; total for the week, 25,700; market moderately active for good; sales of 9 cars Yorkers good, at $6.00@6.10; a few common, $5.50@5.75. Three cars light, heavy, $6.75@6.90; all good disposed of. Six cars common unsold.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—HOGS—Quiet but steady; common light, $5.00@5.50; butchers' fair to good light, $5.85@6.10; heavy, $5.90@6.20; receipts, 1,823; shipments, 134.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—HOGS—Active but lower; Yorkers, $5.60@5.75; bacon, $5.70@5.85; butchers, $5.90@6.00; fancy, $6.10.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; only local demand.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active, all the offerings, about 10 cargoes, being taken before noon by city and country dealers. Prices were steady for all grades, and some kinds were quoted firm owing to the light receipts. Piece stuff closed at $7.00@7.25, and common inch was quoted at $7.25@8.50, fair to choice at $9.00@14.00. Lath were firm at $1.15@1.30. Shingles were nominal at $1.90@2.25.

Trade continues fair at the yards, the call being chiefly for the lower grades, the stock of which is liberal, and prices are consequently irregular. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	33.00
Box boards, B	26.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@30.00
B stock boards	22.00
C stock boards	16.00
Common boards and short fencing	8.00@10.00
Fencing, 16 ft	8.50@10.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 ft	8.25@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.50
A shingles	2.40
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 5d; spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 1d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 76s. Lard, 49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—Latest.—COTTON—Buoyant; 5 15-16@6 3-16d; sales, 25,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 13,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 10s 1d@10s 4d; do club, 10s 5d@10s 8d; red Western spring, 9s 2d@9s 9d; do winter, 9s 5d@9s 7d. Flour—Western canal, 22s 6d@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 6d@26s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 50s@55s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 20½s. Prime mess beef, 70s. American lard, 49s 6d. Cheese—Fine American, 57s. Bacon—Long clear, 43s 6d; short clear, 45s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 42s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11s 6d; refined, 13s 6d@13s.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common, 6d; pale, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—35s.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 13½d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—49¼.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer for spring; winter without decided change; sales largely for export, and mainly spring wheat; sales of 16,000 bu at 95c@$1.12½ for old ungraded spring, including 4,000 bu taken for export at $1.12½; new No. 2 Chicago at $1.18; new No. 2 Chicago at $1.21; inferior to good white Western at $1.20@1.28; fair amber Ohio at $1.23½. Rye quiet at 70@73c for old and new Western. Corn a trifle better in price, with a moderate export and home trade demand; sales 121,000 bu, at 52c for damaged; 55c for no grade; 56@57c for steamer mixed graded and ungraded; 57½c for low mixed; 57¼@58c for sail mixed; 58c for No. 1, and 55@56c for ungraded Western mixed; for prime mixed Western, 58c was bid for October, and held at 58½c. Oats in better request, without decided change in price; sales of 75,400 bu at 29@47½c for mixed and 32@49c for white Western and State; 32@37½c for mixed Western; 40@41c for white Western.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Some improvement in the volume of business and rates unaltered in the chartering way, but more favorable to shippers in the instance of grain-room, on the berth; engagements to Liverpool, by sail, 3,000 bu grain at 7d per 60 lbs; to London, per steam, 16,000 bu grain at 7d; to Glasgow, per steam, 44,000 bu grain at 8¼@8½d per 60 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork about steady, but trade very quiet. Sales of 300 brls new mess on spot at $16.90@17.00; also 750 brls for October at $16.75; at the second call for October $16.70 bid and $16.75 asked; for the remainder of the year $15.40 bid and $15.85 asked; for January, 1877, $15.30 bid and $15.60 asked, and for February, 1877, $15.55 bid and $15.60 asked. Cut meats in slow demand; middles steady, but business was limited. Lard opened lower, but afterward reacted, and closed firm, with a moderate business reported; sales of 470 tcs prime steam on the spot at $10.55, closing at $10.55; also, 500 tcs for October at $10.40@10.45; 1,250 tcs for November at $9.87½@9.90, closing at $9.90 bid; 500 tcs for December at $9.67½; 1,250 tcs sellers' option for the remainder of the year at $9.67½, closing at $9.67½ bid; 250 tcs for January, 1877, at $9.70; at the second call for October, $10.40 bid and $10.50 asked; for November, $9.87½ bid and $9.95 asked; for the remainder of the year, $9.65 bid and $9.72½ asked; for January, 1877, $9.67½ bid; and for February, 1877, $9.65 bid.

SUGAR—Firm, but only a moderate business in any description; sales of 480 hhds centrifugal at 9 13-16c, and 500 hhds molasses sugar at 8¾c.

TALLOW—Steady, with a moderate trade; 90,000 lbs at 8¼@8½c for good to prime.

WHISKY—A shade firmer, with a little more doing; sales of 150 brls at $1.12 per gallon, closing with this price bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Market dull; 10 3-16@11¼c; futures easy; October, 10 3-16@10 31-32c; November, 11 1-32@11 1-16c; December, 11 9-32@11 7-32c; January, 11 13-32c; February, 11 15-32@11 17-32c; March, 11 25-32@11 19-16c; April, 11 31-32@12c; May, 12 5-32@12 3-16c; June, 11 3-32@11 1-32c; July, 11 15-32@11½c; August, 11 19-32@11⅝c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,000 brls; light demand; No. 2, $3.10@3.90; super State and Western, $4.40@4.90; common to good extra, $5.15@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@5.60; white wheat extra, $5.55@7.75; extra Ohio, $5.15@6.75; St. Louis, $5.20@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@9.00. Rye flour a shade easier; $4.00@5.15.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; Western, $2.75@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer a shade; moderate demand; receipts, 42,000 bu; ungraded spring, 95c@$1.12½; white Western, new, $1.20@1.28; amber Ohio, new, $1.23½; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.18; No. 2 Milwaukee, new, nominally $1.22@1.23; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.21; No. 3 do, new, $1.18; winter red Western, new, $1.20@1.21. Rye—Quiet; Western, 70@72c; State, 87@90c. Barley dull and heavy; 6-rowed State, 85@90c; malt heavy; quiet. Corn firmer a shade; receipts, 93,000 bu; mixed Western, damaged, 52c; No. 1 graded, 58c; Western mixed, ungraded, 55@58c; mixed steam, 56@57c; mixed, sail, 57@58c. Oats unchanged; better demand; receipts, 59,000 bu.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet, but firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; prime, 9¾c; refined firm; 10¾@11½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 13½c; refined, 26c; cases, 30c; naphtha, city, 14c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8¼@8½c.

RESIN—Strained unchanged.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firmer; 34@34½c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western fresh, 22@24c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; quiet; new mess, $16.90@17.00; October, $16.75. Beef unchanged; middles quiet, but steady; long clear Western city, 9½@9⅝c. Lard firmer at the close; prime steam, $10.55; November, $9.87½@9.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Unsettled; 6@12½c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.12.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Refined, nominally 26c; crude, 18@19c.

SEEDS—Clover, 10¾@11c; timothy steady.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.50@3.75; extra, $4.12½; Minnesota family, $6.25@6.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.25; high grades, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Red Western, $1.16; amber, $1.26@1.30; white, $1.30@1.35. Rye, 70@75c. Corn—Demand active; yellow, 57@58½c; mixed, 56@57c. Oats—Choice active; others dull and declining; old, 48@50c; new, 32@44c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 95,000 bu.

BUTTER—Firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extra, 31@34c; firsts, 30@31c; Western extras, 28@30c; firsts, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Western, 9@11¼c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western fresh, 24@25c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; Pennsylvania red, $1.28@1.30. Corn—Western mixed firmer, 56@56½c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye steady and firm; 80@84c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and quiet; pork, $18.25@18.50. Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10¾c; hams, 16@17c. Lard—Refined, 11¼c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; active.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong; Rio cargoes, 16@18¼c; jobbing, 16¼@19¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.15½@1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 114,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Demand fair; market firm; sales 340 bales.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; generally held higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.22 asked, $1.20¾ bid; No. 3 do, $1.11 asked, $1.10¼ bid. Corn firmer; Western mixed, 40¼@40¾c cash; 40¼c October. Oats firmer; No. 2 no quotation. Rye—Market easier; 56½c bid. Barley 5c lower; sample lots Minnesota, range 80c@$1.15.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; jobbing at $17.50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firmer; 8c for shoulders, 10½@10¾c for clear rib, 10¾c for clear.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; quiet; red $1.12@1.18. Corn quiet but steady; 49c. Oats easier; 30@38c. Rye quiet but firm; 68c. Barley quiet and unchanged; $1.05@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $17.25@17.50. Lard dull; 10¼@10½c; kettle 10¾@11c. Bulk meats quiet; ribs, 9c; 9¾c. Bacon steady and firm; 8@8¾c; 10c; 10¾c.

WHISKY—Strong; $1.10.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; white Wabash, $1.14¼; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.17; extra October, $1.16¼; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.04; No. 1 November, $1.19; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.16; red winter, $1.26; No. 2 do, $1.15; November, $1.17; No. 3 do, $1.09. Corn steady; high mixed, 48¼c; low mixed, 47c; no grade, 46¼c; damaged, 44c. Oats dull; Michigan, 33¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.07¼; November, $1.09¼; December, $1.10¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.01¼. Corn neglected; nominally No. 2, 43c. Oats dull; nominally easier; No. 2, 30c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 61½@62c. Barley steady; moderate demand; No. 2 fall, 86c; No. 3 do, 46c.

FREIGHTS—Steady and quiet; wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—FLOUR—Firm; full prices; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $4.75@5.50; Minnesota and Wisconsin extra family, $5.75@7.25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@6.75; Illinois, $6.25@7.75; St. Louis, $6.50@8.00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn unchanged; in fair demand. Oats quiet; No. 1 white, 49@50c; No. 2 do and mixed, 43@47c; rejected, 40c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Good milling demand for small lots; sales of 4,500 bu white winter at $1.18@1.23; 400 bu spring at $1.19; 900 bu hard No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.21; 400 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.10. Corn dull; buyers offer 51c to arrive; sellers ask about 51½c. Oats nominal. Rye—No. 1 offered at 75c. Barley quiet.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—CORN—Quiet; white mixed, 56@56c; white, 57@58c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales 4,700; low middling, 10¼@10⅜c; middling, 10¾@10⅞c; good middling, 10¾@11c; middling, fair, 11¼@11¾c; rest unchanged; receipts, net, 6,000 bales; exports to New York, 1,930; stock, 93,614.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10¼c; receipts, 2,346 bales; sales, 1,800.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Very firm; middlings, 10¼c; net, 1,849 bales; sales, 11,059; exports coastwise, 1,410.

MOBILE, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10¼c; net, 113; net, 1,136 bales; sales, 1,000; exports coastwise, 7,708.

GALVESTON, Oct. 12.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10c; net, 1,811 bales; sales, 3,544.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Business continues sluggish with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods were inactive but steady in price. Prints were in fair demand and firm. Dress goods were doing fairly. Shawls were rather more active in first hands. Woolen goods remain quiet. Albany prints have been reduced ½c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110, 23c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $3.45@3.47½ at Parker's; refined dull; 23½@26c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 12.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 31c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop China, Buffalo, sundries; prop George Dunbar, South Haven, sundries; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; prop Annie Laurie, De Pere, pig iron; prop City of Madison, Leland, lumber; tug Welcome, Death's Door, towing; schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber; schr S. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber; schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber; schr B. Wallbridge, Sturgeon Bay, bark; schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, coal; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber; schr El Tempo, Muskegon, lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber; schr Potomac, Manistee, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Liberty, Saugatuck, lumber; scow Trio, White Lake, wood; prop Truesdell, St. Joe, sundries.

CLEARANCES—Barge E. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, 20 brls pork, 20 brls beef, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Buffalo, 20,282 bu wheat; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 70 brls apples, 26 brls oil, and sundries; schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 6 tons coal, and sundries; schr J. P. March, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn; schr Standing Beet, Galveston, 10 tons machinery; schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn; schr Grace Murry, Sturgeon Bay, 10 brls apples, and sundries; prop I. W. Owen, Escanaba, 5 brls pork, and sundries; schr Mary Collins, Collingwood, 16,826 bu corn; barge E. Williams, Menominee, 10,000 bu oats; prop Favorite, Menominee, 20 brls sirup and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 10 brls flour, 20 brls pork, 12 brls whisky, and sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 5 brls oil, 50 kegs beer, and sundries; schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, 50 brls cement; prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, 100 brls flour, [illegible], 34,000 bu corn, 600 brls flour, and sundries; schr Kate Gillett, Northport, 723 bu corn, 2,487 bu oats; schr Ketchum, Bay De Noc, 540 bu oats, 25 brls flour, 15 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries; schr Lotus, Collingwood, 17,631 bu corn; schr Coral, White Lake, 2,300 bu oats, 20 brls flour, 3 brls pork, 2 brls beef, and sundries; prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 14,272 bu wheat, 100 brls flour, 8,676 bu rye, 11,509 bu barley, 2,900 bags flaxseed, 600 sacks oilcake, and sundries.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Freights were quiet at 3¼@4c for corn to Buffalo and 7c for same to Oswego. Charters: To Buffalo, prop Blanchard, wheat and barley, and prop Arabia, corn, through; and stmr Kershaw, corn on private terms; to Erie, prop China, corn; to Collingwood, schr Lalles, corn on private terms; to Oswego, schr O. M. Bond, corn at 7c. Capacity, 22,000 bu wheat, 163,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu barley.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—Charters: Capt. George W. Bone reports schr J. C. Harrison, coal to Chicago at 40c per ton; schr D. S. Austin, coal to Milwaukee at 40c per ton; steam barge C. Hurlbut, coal to Green Bay at 50c per ton. Capt. Tom Collins reports schr Melvina, coal to Green Bay at 50c per ton; schr Correspondent, cement to Cleveland at 8c per brl; schr R. J. Gibbs, paving-stone to Cleveland at $1.75 per cord. Hiram W. Smith reports schrs Scotia and Queen City, coal, Erie to Cleveland at 50c per ton; schr Alvira Cobb, salt to Cleveland at 3c each, and coal thence to Chicago at 50c per ton; schr Rush, stave bolts, Buckhorn to Buffalo, p. t.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—Grain freights are firm and unchanged, with a light demand for vessels. Wheat to Oswego, 5c; to Ogdensburg, 5½c; to Buffalo, 2¾c. C. W. Norton reports the schr Dolphin, lumber, Au Sable to Toledo, at $1.75 per m.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Grain freights were decidedly quiet to-day. No engagements were made up to the close of 'Change. Rates, however, remain steady at 4¼c on wheat to Buffalo, and 7¼c to Kingston.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Business at the lumber docks was unusually dull. Not a single cargo was at the market last evening....The prop Wissahickon was aground at Rush street bridge yesterday afternoon, and two tugs had to work on her for two hours before she could be pulled off....The schr C. L. Johnson had a collision near Rush street bridge and damaged her headgear.

THE MOCKING BIRD LOST.—Capt. Cleland, master and part owner of the bark Mocking Bird, arrived here yesterday. He reports that his vessel, which left Buffalo last week with a cargo of coal for this port, sprang a leak during a heavy gale near Long Point. She turned about and ran for that point. When rounding the point she filled and sank. The lighthouse-keeper launched a boat and took off the crew. One of the seamen, Frank June, had his collar-bone and shoulder crushed by the main boom falling on him. Capt. Cleland says the vessel will be a total loss. The Mocking Bird was a first-class vessel, and was purchased by the Cleland Brothers, of this city, about two years ago, for $27,500. She had an insurance policy for $15,000, which expired last Saturday, and on Monday she went ashore. Consequently the owners will lose the whole amount.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 12.—ARRIVED—Prop Jack Robertson, Hennepin, 4,000 bu corn; Merchant, Hennepin, 6,000 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Lily, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,300 bu corn; Thyburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 1,300 bu rye, 4,885 bu corn, 100 bu oats; Lockport, Lamont, 70 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 900 brls flour, 400 brls meal.

CLEARED—Iron Clad, Bird's Bridge, 50,961 ft lumber; Neptune, Bird's Bridge, 74,324 ft lumber; North Branch, Peru, 78,748 ft lumber, 150 m shingles; Orion, Marseilles, 6,810 ft lumber, 100 m shingles.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 12.—Arrived—Stmr Japan, props James Davidson, D. R. Van Allen; schrs Thomas P. Sheldon, Ogarita, Scotia, Richard Winslow, Garibaldi, Schuylkill C. H. Weeks, Keepsake. Departed—Prop Arizona and tow.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 12.—DOWN—Props Manitoba, J. Bertschy, Enterprise and consort, Belle Cross and barges; schrs G. M. Neelon, Nelson, Light Guard, Havana, Lillie Parsons, Col. Cook.

UP—Props Idaho, Java, Champlain, N. K. Fairbanks, Starucca, Tuttle and consort; schr Rapphin, Pelican.

WIND—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

Schr Light Guard passed down in tow of the Leviathan this morning. A long green [illegible] is ashore on Long Point, well out. She was [illegible] up and is light. She went on yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The Lottie Wolf is at Benton Harbor in a leaking condition. She struck a reef....The schr Light Guard, which was ashore at Middle Island, has been released and towed to Tawas....The tug Dick Davis, which was stationed at Racine, has gone to Milwaukee to lay up for the season....Capt. Lefevre, of the O. M. Bond, reports seeing two wrecks on Lake Huron....The Toledo *Leader* says: "Lake navigation is nearly closed. The harbor looks deserted, and there is every indication of a brief fall and the early approach of winter"....The Cleveland *Herald* says: "The bark Maria Martin was towed into Cleveland Tuesday afternoon by the river tug W. A. Moore. The Martin's foretopmast and maintop are both gone; also damage to her fore rigging; done Monday evening at 5 o'clock. This was a bad looking wreck."....Capt. McCarty, of the schr Hartford reports that on the night of the [illegible] of September he passed a wreck on Lake Huron about twenty miles below Point au Barques. He says it looked like that of a scow. The wreck is probably that of the scow Mary Jane, which was laden from Pinconning for Toledo, and which has not been heard from since Sept. 4....The following are the total shipments of ore from Escanaba for the season up to Thursday evening, Oct. 5: Jackson, 56,474; New York, 36,031; Cleveland, 9,290; Angeline, 19,865; Barnum, 28,800; South Side Jackson, 9,666; Lake Superior, 40,068; Superior, 8,641; Rolling Mill, 12,000; Winthrop, 11,471; Michigamme, 6,997; McComber, 5,006; Bessemer, 3,201; Palmer, 10,000; Cambria, 4,707; Salisbury, 16,500; Foster, 7,000; Richardson & Wood, 5,645; Excelsior, 600; Manganese, 1,169. Total, 299,039.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 12.—Arrived, the stmr Keweenaw, from Duluth. Cleared, the props Y. Swain and Keweenaw for Duluth, and the bark A. C. Maxwell. Passed up, City of Duluth. Down, yesterday, Annie L. Craig. Weather fine.

SHORT-HORNS.

Continuation of the Great Kentucky Sale.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 12.—At Bush & Hampton's sale of Short-Horns to-day prices were low, but fully up to expectations. The crowd was large, and augmented by a number of breeders from Indiana, Illinois, and elsewhere, including Mr. Cochrane, of London, Canada; Col. John B. Taylor, of Compton, Canada; Mrs. Jessie Long, of Monroe, Ia.; Dr. Noel, of Nashville, Tenn.; Abner Strawn, of Ottawa, Ill., and many others. Maj. Phil C. Kidd was the auctioneer. Fifty head were disposed of—forty-five cows and five bulls. The total amount realized was $14,785, averaging $265.50 for cows, and $117 for bulls. Only eleven head were sold to parties outside of Kentucky.

Below is a complete report of the sale:

1. Geneva Rose. Red, yearling, by 4th Duke of Geneva, dam May's Gem Airdrie by Gem Airdrie. To Abner Strawn, of Ottawa, Ill., $2,050.
2. Second Lady Knightly. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Lady Knightly by Grand Duke of Moreton. To Arch Hamilton, of Mount Sterling, Ill., $850.
3. Colleen Bawn 2d. Red and white, yearling, by Malrolla, dam Colleen Bawn by Geneva Lad. To H. C. Foster, Winchester, Ky., $450.
4. Kate Townley. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Amelia Townley by Clarendon. R. P. Scober, Thompson Station, Ky., $490.
5. Louan 6th of Poplar Farm (and bull calf). Red, 4 years, by Aristocrat, dam Louan 3d of Poplar Farm, by 11th Duke of Airdrie. Arch Hamilton, $425.
6. Nelly Gwynne 2d. Red, yearling, by Mazurka Lad 2d, dam Nelly Gwynne by Geneva Lad. William Warfield, Lexington, Ky., $170.
7. Gracie 4th. Red, 3 years, by Airdrie Duke, dam Garcia by Cornelia. Lowry & Metcalf, of Pine Grove, Ky., $228.
8. Pattie Lewis 2d. Roan, 7 years, by Airdrie Duke, dam Pattie Lewis by 9d Duke of Airdrie. William Vanmeter, of Winchester, Ky., $730.
9. Florence Filligree. Red, 2 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Fancy Filligree by Grand Duke of Moreton. Abner Strawn, $600.
10. Water Lily 2d. Red, 3 years, by imported Knight of St. George, dam imported Water Lily by Breastplate. Lowry & Metcalf, $320.
11. Juniata 4th. Red and white, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Juniata by Ellsworth. S. H. Redmon, Tipton, Mo., $150.
12. Medora 3d. Red, yearling, by imported Royal Richard, dam Medora by Oxford. Joseph Scott, Paris, Ky., $405.
13. Gertrude 3d. Red and white, 3 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Gertrude 2d by Felix Moo. Withdrawn—sick.
14. Maggie Bright. Red, 3 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Alice 2d by Ashland Airdrie. Joseph Scott, $310.
15. Nora Dean. Red and white, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Dora Dean by Burnside. Abner Strawn, $360.
16. Rosette 6th (and heifer calf). Red, 3 years, by Beck's Duke, dam imported Rosette 5th by Vain Hope. S. H. Redmon, $260.
17. Fairy Queen. Red, yearling, by Mazurka Lad, dam Gypsy Queen by Geneva Lad. James Kennaird, Chilesburg, Ky., $270.
18. Josephine. Red and white, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Dolly Wood by Sumter. George Hamilton, Mount Sterling, Ky., $120.
19. Pearlette (and bull calf). Roan, 4 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Pearly by Buttercups 2d's Son. H. C. Foster, $600.
20. Water Lily (and cow calf). Red and white, 8 years, by Breastplate, dam Water Cress by Dr. Hale. B. P. Goff, Winchester, Ky., $415.
21. Ashwood Louan 8d. Roan, 2 years, by Malvolio, dam Ashwood Louan by Muscatoon. Dr. G. Sprague, Des Moines, Ia., $400.
22. Lizzie Taylor. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Sippie Taylor by Dick Taylor. John Keizer, Lone Jack, Mo., $185.
23. Musadora. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Medora 3d by imported Royal Richard. John Vanmeter, Midway, Ky., $365.
24. Colleen Bawn. Red, 4 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Uvala 2d by Fleur-de-lis' Son. James Kennaird, $425.
25. Faith 5th. Roan, 7 years, by Argyle 3d, dam Faith 2d by Gen. Beauregard. R. P. Scober, $300.
26. Rosetta 7th. Red, yearling, by Benvenuto, dam Rosetta 6th by Beck's Duke. John Prewitt, Winchester, Ky., $135.
27. Grace. Red and white, 3 years, by Morgan, dam Gertrude Moreton by Grand Duke of Moreton. Joseph Scott, Paris, Ky., $120.
28. Water Lily 3d. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam imported Water-Lily by Breastplate. Ben Goff, $310.
29. Nelly Gwynne. Red, 3 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Lalla Rookh by Gladiator. J. H. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn., $300.
30. Di Vernon. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Duchess Dino by Princeton. George Hamilton, $135.
31. Genevieve. Red, 3 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Annie Laurie by Burnside. Dick Spur, Chilesburg, Ky., $460.
32. Gypsy Queen. Red, 4 years, by [illegible] Lad, dam Kitty Clover by Dick Taylor. Hall & Taylor, Paris, Ky., $275.
33. Queen Mab. Red, yearling, by Mazurka Lad 2d, dam Gypsy Queen by Geneva Lad. Hall & Taylor, $115.
34. Juniata 3d. Red and white, 2 years, by Commodore, dam Juniata by Ellsworth. Joseph Scott, $75.
35. Ashwood Louan. Roan, 7 years, by Muscatoon, dam Louan 46th by Duke of Airdrie. J. H. Thompson, $400.
36. Dora Dean. Red, 6 years, by Burnside, dam Daisy Dean by Mozark. Lowry & Metcalf, $160.
37. Flora McIvor. Red, 2 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Duchess Dino by Princeton. Grant Jackson, Winchester, Ky., $120.
38. Third Mazurka of Ashwood. Red, 3 years, by Breastplate, dam Mazurka 25th by Royal Oxford. Withdrawn.
39. Dolly Word. Red and white, 5 years, by Sumpter, dam Hope 2d by Baltic. R. B. Scott, Winchester, Ky., $155.
40. Nannie Tucker. Red and white, 6 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Lady Graceful by Burnside. W. P. Turner, Nashville, Tenn., $240.
41. Juniata. Red, yearling, by Ellsworth, dam Jenny by Earl of Warwick. R. B. Scott, $100.
42. Gwendoline. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Grace by Morgan. Alex McClintock, Millersburg, Ky., $100.
43. Zippie Taylor. Red and white, 10 years, by Dick Taylor, dam Sallie Taylor by Pearl. C. D. Chenault, Richmond, Ky., $90.
44. Emma Hood. Red, yearling, by Mazurka Lad 2d, dam Genevieve by Geneva Lad. Richard Spurr, Chilesburg, Ky., $250.
45. Lydia (and calf). Roan, 11 years, by Young Duke, dam Susan by imported Yorkses Maynard. G. H. Colwa, Lexington, Ky., $80.
46. Amelia Townley (and heifer calf). Roan, 12 years, by Clarendon, dam Eleanor Townley by imported Challenger. Charles Vanmeter, Winchester, Ky., $85.
47. Duchess Dino. Red, 13 years, by Princeton, dam Fairy Chilton by imported Exile. J. M. McIlvain, Versailles, Ky., $65.
48. Mazurka Lad 2d. Red and white, 3 years, by Geneva Lad, dam Mazurka Belle by 2d Duke of Geneva. John Duckworth, Kansas City, Mo., $370.
49. Fusilier. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Fancy Filligree by Grand Duke of Moreton. Arch Hamilton, $110.
50. Bright Lad. Red, yearling, by Mazurka Lad 2d, dam Maggie Bright by Geneva Lad. J. W. McIlvain, $100.
51. Grenadier. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Medora 3d by imported Royal Richard. Joseph Scott, $80.
52. Water Prince. Red, yearling, by Geneva Lad, dam Water Lily 2d by imported Knight of St. George. Ben Goff, $45.

CARRIAGES, HEARSES, etc.

Landaus, Landaulets, Coaches,

OF FINEST MAKE AT LOW PRICES.

HEARSES

IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

CRANE, BREED & CO.,

683-715 West Eighth-street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE RE[illegible]

Yesterday's Devotional Prayers in Religion [illegible]

Interesting Meeting [illegible] Church and [illegible]

Afternoon Services [illegible] City Churches [illegible] of the [illegible]

Maj. Whittle's Address [illegible] of the Man With [illegible] Garm[illegible]

Second Day's P[illegible] Rock River [illegible]

Condition of the [illegible] Foreign Mis[illegible]

FASTING AN[illegible]

MEETINGS AT FARWELL [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REVIVAL.

Yesterday Devoted to Fasting and Prayer in Religious Circles.

Interesting Meetings at the First Church and Farwell Hall.

Afternoon Services in Many of the City Churches---An Outpouring of the Spirit.

Maj. Whittle's Address on the Parable of the Man Without a Wedding Garment.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Rock River Conference.

Condition of the Book Concern---The Foreign Mission Cause.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

MEETINGS AT FARWELL HALL AND THE FIRST CHURCH.

Ever since the appointment of Thursday, Oct. 12, as a day of special prayer for the Divine blessing upon the revival services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Chicago, and also upon the work of the churches throughout the whole Northwest, the day has been looked forward to with hopeful interest, which was fully justified by the event. There were early morning meetings in a few of the churches, and at 11 o'clock Farwell Hall was filled with a congregation of the most devout men and women of the city. Such an audience has rarely been seen in Chicago.

The Methodist Conference, in session at the Centenary Church, on motion of Dr. Hitchcock adjourned its business for the purpose of attending the fast-day services at the hall.

The meeting was conducted by Maj. Whittle, assisted by Messrs. Sankey and Bliss, the platform being occupied by the city pastors and quite a number of ministers from abroad.

The two hours were divided into four sections, the first being in charge of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Gibson; the second, of the Rev. Dr. Cheney; the third, of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst; and the fourth, of Bishop Cheney.

The Scripture lesson was from II. Chron., vii., 13-14.

If I shut up heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the locusts to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among My people, —if My people which are called by My Name shall humble themselves and pray, and seek My face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land.

This scripture was divided into four topics, each of which was discussed by the leader of each section.

Dr. Gibson spoke of the necessity for God's people to humble themselves under the hand of the Lord, whether that hand were laid upon them in chastisement or reached out to them full of blessing.

Pride on the part of God's creatures is one of the most ridiculous as well as hateful of all the sins which infest the human soul. We are here looking for pardon and for healing. The first thing for us to do is to lose ourselves in God; our wills in His will.

After the hymn, "What Hast Thou Done for Me," Dr. Cheney came forward and followed up the remarks of the last speaker with a somewhat formal and thoroughly practical discourse on the next words in the text, "And pray and seek my face."

Our minds, he said, in taking up the thought at this point, naturally dwell upon the manner of praying and of seeking the Lord's face. How shall we offer the prayer of faith? To this question four answers were given: First, there must be a sense of need. There is a great deal of general prayer which never seems to reach the ears of the Lord, for no answer ever comes. The difficulty is, these prayers are offered without a sense of need. The beggar who asks for bread when he has no need of it is an impostor. Second, there must be self-renunciation and dependence upon God. We are not to base our faith in a coming revival on these crowds of people who attend the meetings. True faith rises above the many or the few. Third, there must be importunity. We need to hold on, as Elijah did, who sent his messenger seven times to look for the appearance of rain; or like Jesus Himself, who continued all night in prayer. Fourth, there must be a spirit of obedience. God often answers the prayers of His people through their own obedience. This section was closed with a solo by Mr. Sankey, "Waiting and Watching," and a hymn by the congregation, "Pass Me Not, O Gentle Savior."

Mr. Parkhurst followed, speaking upon the next clause of the text: "And turn from their wicked ways." I suppose there is not a man on the face of the earth who does not feel himself a sinner. Even among the heathen almost all acts of religion are confessions of guilt. It is no part of our work to teach men that they are sinners. God has done that already. But there is, at the outset, a difficulty to be settled with God. Christ is represented as standing and knocking at the door, which means that the doorkeeper, i. e., the will, has shut the door in His face to keep Him out. I have had a strange experience this week at the meetings. Every sermon served to tear me to pieces. A friend to whom I was saying this asked if it did not hurt me. Yes, it did; but it was like the child who came home from a picnic, so exhausted with play that he was too tired to undress himself for bed; his mother was pitying him, saying, "Oh Johnny, you are very tired, are you not?" "Yes, mamma, but it is a good tired." So with me, it was a good hurt; and if there are any more places in my heart that need to be reached, I want the Lord to do it. Some of you have the idea that you are very well dressed in your own righteousness. You think that you wear silk, and velvet, and broadcloth. But if the spirit of God should show you how to contrast yourself with Christ, you would straightway find yourself in the filthy rag business.

We have need to understand the difference between partnership and ownership. We say we belong to God. To hesitate a moment then about rendering up to Him anything He requires is robbery. A partner may claim and hold his share in the business and its profits, but an employe who takes possession of what belongs to his employer is a thief, and continues to be a thief as long as he holds it. Let us put away from our hearts all these wicked thoughts and actions, and never dispute with God for a single moment.

If we put away our sin and hold ourselves constantly as the property of Him who loved us and gave Himself for us, we shall have no need to worry about God's keeping us. Our fingers may get tired or stiff, and let go of Him, but if we are His He will hold on to us to all eternity.

Mr. Sankey then sang the solo, "Not Now, My Child," first mentioning that it was composed by Mrs. Pennefather, the widow of Dr. Pennefather, of London, by whose invitation they had crossed the sea, only to find their friend dead and buried.

Prayer by Dr. Chamberlain.

The fourth topic—The Results of Humiliation, Faith, and Putting Away Sin—was assigned to Bishop Cheney. "Then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

The first three topics represent our part of the work; this last is God's part. I can show you out here on the prairie an old, rotten timber-derrick, and a little heap of splintered rock and sand, which is all that remains to tell of an effort to find oil down in the depths of the earth. Those men labored earnestly, had faith in the enterprise, put in the money, and still they failed. How will it be with us in this effort at a revival of religion? Here is the answer in this Word of the Lord. We have been speaking of putting away sin. Dr. McCosh uses this illustration: If you go into your garden and look at an ant-hill it seems all very quiet; but just stir it a little, and at once it swarms with life. So with our hearts. We think we are pretty good and feel quite at peace with ourselves, but let the spirit of truth begin to rouse our conscience and at once we find sin swarming in us. Now, if we put away these sins, and believe in Christ and humble ourselves before God, what will be the result? The text declares, "I will forgive their sin."

God sometimes speaks of blotting out our sins. You have heard people say, "I can forgive, but I can't forget." Now, God's mind is such that he can forget when he chooses to, and He will forgive and forget the sins for which we humble ourselves in faith before Him, and which we put away from us. History records the battle-fields, and the guides at Gettysburg or Waterloo will point out where the fighting was done, but God makes grass and flowers grow over the bloody field, and hides the marks of death because He wants to forget. Last of all, He promises to heal the land. We are here at the centre of a great work of grace, which we may hope will spread all over this Northwest, like crystals forming around the centre of crystalization. This movement has, to a large extent, passed out of the control of the church. God is back of all this, and who can tell whereunto this thing may grow? May the Lord fulfill His promise to us in the largest scale. This is a revival tidal-wave. May it rise high enough to sweep away our sins; then shall we see sinners coming in crowds, inquiring what they shall do to be saved.

Prayer, by Mr. Moorehouse.

Maj. Whittle then closed the meeting, summing up briefly, and asking what good they were to receive from these solemn services. Would they go out with a stronger faith in Jesus Christ as the source of all holiness and power?

THE OVERFLOW MEETING

at the Methodist Church Block was large and interesting. Dr. Goodwin led, assisted by Mr. Bliss, Mr. Needham, and Chaplain McCabe. The line of remark was much the same as that at Farwell Hall. Mr. Sankey sang "Oh, to be Nothing," and Mr. Bliss gave a new composition of his own, entitled, "Is it I?"

LOCAL MEETINGS IN THE CHURCHES.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Dr. J. M. Gibson, pastor, held a special Fast-Day service at 8:30 a. m. The prayer-room was crowded and a spirit of deep earnestness pervaded the meeting. The pastor presided, assisted by Pastor Thompson, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

The New England Church, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, pastor, held special meetings at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., which were marked by cheering signs. It was evident that some hearts were thoroughly enlisted in the objects of the day. There was more than one soul which felt that the prayer for God's great blessing must be pressed until the answer came in mercy. There was confession and evident penitence of heart.

The meeting of the afternoon was largely attended, and the spirit pervading it was one of unusual earnestness. Both pastor and people were humble before God. There was a pleading of covenant promises, and a remembrance of the Savior's tender love. It was realized that God was now calling His people into the most thorough searching of heart, and the most complete consecration. The meeting closed with evident tokens of the divine blessing.

One or two persons are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved. Bands for social prayer are being formed in the church, and a healthy activity begins to be manifest. The First Congregational Church, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor, held a fast-day service at 4 p. m. Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, who were formerly in active connection with that church, were present. Deep and heart-searching questions were pressed home by the pastor, and the meeting was earnest, profitable, and hopeful.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, pastor, held a meeting at 4 p. m. The Scripture lesson was from the Book of the Prophet Hosea, Chap. 10, verse xii. "Sow to yourselves in righteousness; reap in mercy; break up your fallow-ground, for it is time to seek the Lord till He come and rain righteousness upon you." A good and hopeful meeting.

Pastors Walker, Parkhurst, and Spencer also held special services at their churches, which were in full sympathy with the Union meeting at Farwell Hall.

It is manifest that the revival work has received a new impetus from the results of this day of fasting and prayer.

THE TABERNACLE.

THE LARGEST MEETING

of the week since Sunday was held at the Tabernacle last night. The interest of the morning and afternoon having manifestly increased the attendance, which was estimated to be not less than 5,000. The Methodist Conference was again well represented on the platform. Among the ministers present were the Rev. Messrs. Burns, of Rockford, Washburn, Denning, Springer, Anderson, and the Rev. S. McChesney, of Minneapolis, formerly of Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago.

There is a prospect of his return to a charge in this city, in which event he expresses his purpose to enter most heartily into the revival work.

Major Whittle opened with the familiar hymn, "Come, Thou Fount of every blessing;" the long prayer was by Dr. Anderson; the short prayer by Major Whittle. The scripture lesson was from the twenty-second chapter of Matthew, being the parable of the man without the wedding garment.

Mr. Sankey sang a solo entitled, "Behold, the Bridegroom Cometh," after which Major Whittle gave an earnest address from the words, "Friend, how camest thou in hither not having on a wedding garment? And he was speechless." This familiar subject of discourse was treated with his usual ingenious exposition and its practical lessons were pressed home with a plainness almost amounting to severity. But in these ten days of preparation, the audiences at the Tabernacle and Farwell Hall have become accustomed to great plainness of speech so that now it is safe for a preacher to call things by their right names. The closing prayer was by Mr. Needham, the Irish evangelist, and the benediction by Dr. Mitchell.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The usual noonday meeting at Farwell Hall to-day, and at the Tabernacle this evening at 8 o'clock. Bible reading by Mr. Morehouse, assisted in the singing by Mr. Stebbins. At 4 p. m., at the Second Presbyterian Church, a union meeting for the South Side; and by Mr. Needham, assisted by Mr. Bliss, at the Third Presbyterian Church, a union meeting for the West Side.

A dispatch from Mr. Moody announces that he will return on Saturday and resume his work on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Tribune will be happy to receive information from time to time of the progress of the work of grace in the churches of Chicago and throughout the Northwest, and to lend its aid as a medium of communication in this respect. Pastors and other Christian workers who have glad tidings are invited to forward them to the Rev. W. H. Daniels, Tribune office, who will embody them in the reports of the revival work in the city and country.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

MORNING SESSION.

The second day's session of the Rock River Conference was well attended. At 8 o'clock a prayer-meeting was held under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

The Conference opened at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Whitehead read a portion of the Scriptures and led in prayer.

The first business of the morning was the consideration of the tenth question, passing upon the character of preachers. The Rev. W. H. Glass was first called, and, his character being approved, he proceeded to report concerning the Joliet District, over which he had charge. Everything was prosperous.

The case of the Rev. J. F. Yates was referred to the Court of Trial, it having been stated that he had been suspended from duty until the Conference should pass upon his character. The following were appointed on the Court of Trial: The Revs. Raymond, J. S. David, T. S. Stover, W. D. Atchison, G. L. S. Stuff, J. D. Paddock, J. Williamson, G. W. Hawks, N. O. Freeman, T. H. Hazeltine, T. Searls, A. Gurney, W. A. Cross, J. M. B. Jordan, G. S. Young. The Rev. J. W. Agard was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and was authorized to procure needed assistance. The Rev. A. W. Patten was appointed Secretary. The Court adjourned to the vestry for the purpose of taking evidence.

The Rev. W. Goodfellow, Presiding Elder of the Mendota District, reported that the district contained thirty pastorates and sixty-five places of preaching. Several preachers from the same district reported concerning their especial charges.

The following were introduced by the Presiding Bishop: The Rev. T. M. Chaffee, of the Central Illinois Conference; the Rev. R. Proctor, of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. C. A. Leaher, of the German Church; the Rev. M. S. Metz, of the Northern Indiana Conference; the Rev. J. P. Teater, of the Iowa Conference; the Rev. W. S. Fly, of the Central Illinois Conference; the Rev. J. Eames, of the Troy Conference; the Rev. C. D. James, of the Central Illinois Conference.

THE BOOK CONCERN.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Book Concern. Of the Western Methodist Book Concern the assets amount to $1,069,615.93, and the liabilities to $460,463.48. The profits for the year ending Nov. 30, 1875, were $18,728.26. The total sales of books for the year ending Nov. 30, 1875, were $1,507,126.54, of which the sales at Chicago were $184,414.94.

The Rev. Dr. Walden, of the firm of Hitchcock & Walden, agents of the Western Book Concern, made an address, showing the importance of the Book Concern to the advancement of the denomination. He gave some figures. About $1,500,000 had been expended in religious reading matter for the public. In addition to this about $1,000,000 had been given by the Book Concern to superannuated preachers in the last ten years. He referred to the past history of the Book Concern and to the growth of periodical religious literature.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, followed with some remarks relative to his paper. With new type, better quality of paper, and improved times, he thought the outlook for 1877 very encouraging.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Pittsburg, and the Rev. Dr. Payne, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and Dr. Hemingway, of the Michigan Conference, were introduced.

The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock moved that the Conference adjourn in order to allow the members an opportunity to attend the noonday prayer-meeting. Carried.

The Rev. C. H. Fowler, editor of the *New York Christian Advocate*, was introduced, and, after the reading of the minutes, the Conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The missionary anniversary exercises occupied the afternoon, according to programme. They were conducted by the Rev. J. Baume, who opened the meeting by giving out the hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains." After the singing, the Rev. M. Strobridge offered prayer.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Allen, read a list of officers who had been nominated. They were elected by acclamation, as follows:

President—J. Baume.
Vice-President—F. P. Cleveland.
Treasurer—W. H. Fisher.
Assistant Treasurer—R. H. Wilkinson.
Secretary—J. H. Allen.
Managers—J. H. Crews, T. Cochran, S. A. W. Jewett, M. M. Parkhurst, A. Newton, S. H. Adams, C. H. Fowler, —— Glass, N. H. Axtell.

The Rev. W. H. Burns was introduced as the first speaker. He said that the true missionary spirit was inherent in all people. It might not be fully developed in all, but it was there and could be brought out by circumstances. It slumbered in the Dark Ages, until Martin Luther threw away his cowl and began Protestantism. When Wesley came upon the stage there was another awakening of the Christian world. In this present day there was room for further development. It had been stated that the Methodist denomination only gave 38 cents per capita to the cause of missions. It was strange that the great Church, with its wealth and numbers, could not give more than that. There must be some difficulty in the way, and that was that a notion was abroad that the churches should begin missionary work at home before going to the heathen and distant countries. But that idea was wrong. God had commanded that Christians should preach to all the world, not to any one portion of it. What has been done in the last fifty years! Madagascar had entered the fold of Christ. China, Japan, Africa, and whole nations of the South Sea Islands had yielded countless numbers of converts. India and Turkey were constantly growing towards Christianity. India has to-day more Christians than were in the whole world at the end of the first century. Heathendom was being honey-combed. The realms of the Devil were being served as was Hell Gate by Newton, and the explosive power of the Holy Ghost would some day blow up the whole dominion of Satan. He thought there was a great deal of missionary spirit alive in the people, and the only thing necessary was the ability to stir it up. The speaker was listened to attentively.

THE REV. DR. TIFFANY

spoke about the preaching power of money, showing that in proportion as a man believed in the truths of the Bible he gave money to diffuse them. Besides facts, doctrines were preached by missionary contributions; one was that the depravity of men was complete; another was that men had the power of choosing; and, third, there was a possibility of being saved. Besides, there were preached the methods of Divine teaching.

The speaker wished to refer to the general operations of the Missionary Society. How many people understood why a certain sum was set against their particular church to be raised for missionary expenses? The Missionary Society had a Board of Managers and a Missionary Committee apportioned into different parts of the country. The Missionary Board elected twelve committeemen, who set with the twelve other district committeemen, and, with the Bishops, constituted a Missionary Committee of thirty-nine. The Committee looked over the ground carefully and apportioned out the assessments. They divided up the missions into three divisions,—foreign, foreign-speaking population in this country, and native-born population. The determination of the amount to be assessed was arrived at through a long and devious route. The Bishop, the Board of Managers, the Conference, the Stewards,—all had to pass upon them. There were 5,361 foreign missionaries in the field; $297,749 was appropriated annually to support these missionaries. That sum was to keep in active operation $791,000 worth of church property and to preach to 27,000 converts. There comes back yearly $99,000 in the shape of collections.

Missions to foreign population in our own country used yearly $60,984. The English-speaking missions were but two in number, and the appropriation was but $11,000. Yet there were appropriated $225,400 for the support of Methodist churches at home. It had been often charged that the cost of getting a dollar into the hands of the heathen was no less than $2. This was far from the fact. The entire cost was 2 1-10 cents. The only salaries paid for administering the affairs of the Society were those paid to two clerks and a secretary.

Dr. Tiffany wanted the ministers to try the penny-a-day plan of collections. He had tried it during the past year and had found a surplus of $600 over and above the sum of $1,300 assessed against his church.

The Conference adjourned after the reading of the minutes and the singing of the doxology.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—Matt H. Carpenter will deliver his first address in the present campaign in Wisconsin, at the Academy of Music, in this city, Saturday evening. A torchlight parade will be made before the meeting by the First Regiment of Minute Men.

Charles D. Merrill, a brakeman on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was instantly killed this morning, at the Stock-Yards, near this city, by falling from a moving car, which crushed him to death.

Buncker, editor of the *Socialist*, who was yesterday convicted of libeling Sam Rindskopf, was this morning fined $250, and in default of payment was sent to the House of Correction, where he declares he will stay before he will pay the fine imposed. His friends have paid one fine imposed upon him for libel, and will probably raise the needful by subscription and release their leader.

On the opening of the United States Court this morning, Mr. Johnson, counsel for Hermann Nunnemacher, made a motion for a modification of sentence in his case from three months' imprisonment and $5,500 fine, stating that the imprisoned crook would be willing to pay a fine of $10,000 and receive a merely nominal term of imprisonment. He produced authorities to show that it was in the power of the court to grant the desired modification. District-Attorney Hazleton opposed the motion. Judge Dyer, while admitting the power of the Court to grant the request made, declined to take action in the matter, leaving the case to the action of the Executive for any changes that may be made.

FIREMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 12.—The great firemen's tournament to-day was attended by about 12,000 people. Everything passed off without disturbance or unpleasantness. The run was 300 yards, the hose companies to pay out 300 feet of hose and the hook-and-ladder companies to have a ladder up with a man at the top. The Tom Dean Hose Company, of Charleston, took the first State hose prize, and the Monmouth Company took the hook-and-ladder prize, while the hose sweepstakes was carried off by the La Porte Company, of Indiana. The following is the time made by each hose company: Rescue No. 1, of Decatur, 1:16¼; Eldorado Decatur, 1:27; Neptune No. 3, of Decatur, 1:27; Dixon No. 1, 1:18¾; Pekin No. 4, 1:24¼; Tom Dean, of Charleston, 1:13¼; Continental, of Galesburg, 1:26; Peoria No. 1, 1:18¾. Sweepstakes—Wide Awake, of Laporte, Ind., 1:04¼; Decatur, 1:24¼; Pekin, 1:17; Dixon, 1:20¾. Hook and ladder, State run—Decatur, 1:18¾; Monmouth, 1:10. Sweepstakes—Decatur, 59; Monmouth, 53¾; Charleston, 58¼. The trial of engines secured the Bloomington steamer the first premium; no second. Hand engines—Peoria threw a horizontal stream 182 feet; Tornado, of Galesburg, 178 feet; Wide Awake, of Pekin, 145 feet. The evening was spent hearing reports and closing up matters. The next tournament will occur at Galesburg the last Tuesday of next August.

THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—The annual reunion of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers was held to-day at the farm of its old commander, Gen. C. E. Lippincott, at Chandlerville, Cass County. Besides the survivors of the regiment there was a large number of other veteran soldiers present, including a large delegation of the Springfield Veteran Club, accompanied by a band. The principal speeches were by Gen. Lippincott, Mayor Jayne of Springfield, the Hon. P. W. Minier, of Scott County, Gen. E. L. Higgins, Capt. W. H. H. Lawton, the Rev. Chaplain Dean of this city, Charles Lovejoy, of Princeton, son of the late Owen Lovejoy, and others. Dinner was prepared for 500. The attendance was large, and the princely entertainment of Gen. Lippincott was much appreciated.

THE COURTS.

Suit to Dissolve a Merchant Tailoring Partnership.

Judgments, Bankruptcies, Divorces, New Suits, Confessions, Etc.

Thomas L. Bingham filed a bill Wednesday, which was suppressed, for service against his partner, Halvor Halvorsen, asking for a dissolution of partnership. Complainant says he went into the merchant tailoring business with defendant in November last, at No. 71 Milwaukee avenue. Halvorsen put in a stock of goods and the good-will of a business already established, the whole worth $5,000, and complainant contributed $2,000. Profits and losses were to be divided equally. Complainant now charges that Halvorsen misrepresented the amount owing by him at the time the partnership was formed; that he has neglected his business; drawn out large sums from the firm, contrary to agreement, and used them in erecting a building on the corner of Green and Ohio streets. The business is seriously injured. The firm debts are $2,000, and the assets only $3,100, including open accounts. In this predicament Bingham asks for an account by Halvorsen of his doings, a dissolution of the partnership, and an injunction to prevent defendant from interfering with the firm affairs. The injunction was issued.

DIVORCES.

Bentha Laeng, having for the third time got disgusted at her husband, Henrich, for the third time, filed a bill for divorce against him. She says that she married him in 1873, but that in 1875 she was obliged to leave him on account of his cruelty, and ask for a divorce. He promised reformation, and she dismissed her proceedings. Soon after he broke out again, and she again left him. Renewed protestations on his part softened her susceptible heart, and they enjoyed a third honeymoon for a time, when he was unfortunately urged to exercise his muscle on her to her intense disgust. She left and began her second suit. More confessions and vows on his part followed, and she went back to him. More cruelty and beating followed, as a matter of course, and three months ago she deserted him, vowing that no prayers or entreaties should again persuade her to return. So she began a third suit yesterday, and is now patiently waiting to hear from him once more.

Ellen Cavanaugh enjoyed a two-weeks' honeymoon in December, 1870, with Dennis Cavanaugh, when the faithless swain deserted her, and yesterday she visited the Court-House by her agent and solicitor, asking if there was not some remedy for her wrongs.

ITEMS.

In the case of Bradner, Smith & Company vs. George F. Harding and others, the Receiver, George Willard, was ordered to sell certain securities, consisting of notes of George K. Clarke and others secured by trust-deed, in order to pay the balance due Harding by the Company.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Griffin and Capt. Ryan were tried for robbery, and found guilty. The former was given five years, and the latter one, in the Penitentiary.

George Gates pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

Charles Butler was tried for larceny, and acquitted.

Michael Ryan was tried for conspiracy, found guilty, and took eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

John Wilson was tried for assault with intent to kill. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Iram Nye, a grant of administration was made to George S. Bullock, under bond for $30,000.

In the matter of Charles D. Harless et al., minors, F. C. Remick was discharged without prejudice as guardian, and Samuel D. Ward was appointed, under bond for $50,000.

In the estate of Clara J. Lanig, a grant of administration was made to C. W. Lanig, under bond for $62,000.

In the matter of Margaretha Petri vs. Michael Levy, charge of bastardy, a verdict of not guilty was found.

The Lightfoot insanity case occupied the County Court again yesterday afternoon. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited. At the adjournment of court the case was being argued before the much-abused and long-suffering jury.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE JAMESON—186 to 211, inclusive, except 189, 193, 199, 201, and 207.

JUDGE MOORE—19, 20, 21.

JUDGE ROGERS—41, 83, 100 to 114, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case term No. 2,510, Brugger vs. White; also, calendar Nos. 286, 288, 289, 291 to 305, inclusive, except 302. No. 288 on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—327 to 380, inclusive, except 334, 338, 340. No. 323, McCausland vs. De Perie, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set case No. 496, Lally vs. Phillips.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. W. Marsh vs. Edwin Walker, $248.—Edwin Brainard vs. Simon Mears and E. Ashley Mears, $206.

JUDGE JAMESON—Jonathan Slade vs. John B. Mallers; verdict, $300, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTER—Louisa Minor vs. Henry S. Austin, administrator of the estate of Watson Bidwell, $152.05.—W. D. Babbitt vs. Samuel J. Walker, $160.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 12.—New Hampshire day at the Centennial is being celebrated by a very large attendance. The exercises were commenced at the State Building at 11:30 this morning. Gen. Hawley made an address of welcome, and Gov. Cheney responded, after which the Hutchinsons sang the "Old Granite State."

The monument to Christopher Columbus was unveiled at the Centennial grounds this afternoon. The preliminary proceedings consisted of a grand parade of Italian citizens through the principal streets to the grounds. This morning, at the monument, after music and preliminary speeches by Commissioners Alonzo M. Nita, of Italy, the Rev. Mr. Isateri, of the Italian Church in this city, the monument was unveiled by Gov. John F. Hartranft and A. Blani, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, the King of Italy, and Royal Commissioner to the International Exhibition. The other ceremonies were a salute of artillery, an oration by the Hon. Judge Daly, of the Supreme Court of New York, and President of the American Geographical Society; the presentation of the monument by Munzio Finell, the President of the Association, to the Park Commission of the City of Philadelphia, and its acceptance by the Hon. Morton McMichael, the President of the Park Commission.

DODGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—Ossian E. Dodge, Jr., having received a telegram saying his father was dying, started this morning for London, probably, but keeping his destination a secret. Ossian E. Dodge, his father, was party to the scandalous divorce case which occurred here a few years ago, who made up with his wife long enough to convert her property into cash, with which he decamped, leaving his wife penniless. Prior to that he was the efficient Secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. Formerly he was noted in the concert and show business. The son's secrecy about the place of refuge of his father is doubtless occasioned by needless fears of his step-mother. Dodge, Sr., has with him two younger children, and is supposed to possess $20,000 to $30,000.

THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 12.—The telegraphic wire between Forts Randall and Sully has been down for several days, and no news has been received regarding the Indians or military operations above Randall. It is very likely, according to the last news from the Cheyenne agency, that a collision between the troops and the Indians has occurred before this, and there are rumors to that effect, although they cannot be traced to any reliable source. It is not thought that the Indians are responsible for the interruption to telegraphic communication, as, at last accounts, all the hostiles were on the opposite side, and a considerable distance back from the river. Gen. Terry and staff are supposed to be at Fort Sully, or in that vicinity.

The Slade Case.

Dr. Slade and his assistant, Mr. Simmons, were, as the telegraph stated, cited to answer summonses at Bow street, London, at the instance of Prof. Lankester, the first charging the Doctor with obtaining money under false pretenses, and the second charging him and his assistant with conspiracy to cheat and defraud. Amongst the witnesses are Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S.; Mr. T. J. Allman, the publisher; Mr. Henry Sedgwick, Mr. Edmund Gurney, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. Richard Hutton, the editor of the *Spectator*. Mr. George Lewis has been specially retained to conduct the prosecution, and returns from the Continent for that purpose. These proceedings have naturally caused some perturbation in the Spiritualistic world, and on the 27th a meeting, which included amongst those present most of the leading Spiritualists of the day, was held in London. There was a considerable amount of discussion, and it was stated that in the personal knowledge of those present the names of two or three persons which appeared upon the summonses had been placed there without their consent. After a long debate a committee was appointed to watch the case with power to act in any manner that they might think fit, and a subscription list was opened to place funds at their disposal, between £50 and £60 being subscribed in the room. Letters were also read from several influential persons offering their assistance if necessary.

REHM.

Influences which Secured His Pardon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The documents sent here by Rehm and his attorneys, subsequently to those the contents of which has already been made public in Chicago, contain little that is new or of interest. The final petition, upon which the President seems to have acted at the instance of Lawyer Small, was signed by about 200 of the leading citizens of Chicago. This petition set forth that, in view of the pardon of Hesing and the other indicted persons, they could see neither equity nor justice in continuing Rehm in jail for a longer term than the period he had served when pardoned. It is quite evident, however, that the long list of names had very little influence with the President in his final action, even if they were very carefully examined, or their signers known by him. The President really came to the decision by reason of the rather strange letters of Judge Blodgett and of District-Attorney Bangs, which recommended with as much earnestness as a judicial letter properly might, the pardon of Rehm upon the conditions on which the pardon was granted. The pardon, in fact, seems to have been the individual act of the President, rather than an approval by him of any recommendation from the Department of Justice. Indeed, it is quite doubtful whether, in the last instance, Attorney-General Taft was consulted in the matter. It is more than probable that Attorney Small, who keeps his counsel well, had no direct dealings except with the President himself.

It is not believed that it is within the intention of the Government to very seriously prosecute the civil suit against Jake Rehm, the pardoned Chicago whisky convict. Judge Bangs, when here, incidentally expressed his opinion that the immunity granted to Rehm in the first instance covered all claims which the Government might have against him either of a civil or a criminal character, and that the grant of immunity could be properly pleaded by Rehm as an estopel against the Government in any civil or criminal suit. It is considered by the legal officers of the Government, however, that it would be an advantage to have the suit pressed to a final decision in order that the highest court might judicially determine and define the nature of immunity.

How Mr. Burns Saved Time.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Judge Phelps, of the Covington County Court, issued a rule, a few days ago, requiring Mr. Tony Burns, executor of Mrs. Mary Kennelly, under a will probated eight years ago, to appear and settle his account as such. Yesterday Mr. Burns appeared at the office of the County Clerk, and, in answer to the rule, presented Mrs. Burns, the testatrix herself. When the Judge recovered from his astonishment, he learned that the will had been probated while Mrs. Kennelly was lying apparently at the point of death; that Mr. Burns had it probated before her death, in his anxiety to dispatch business, and Mrs. Kennelly subsequently recovered. He was called on to settle up some years ago, but made some dilatory motion at that time, not being in a hurry to reveal the ludicrous position he had placed himself in.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOSPEL MEETING AT THE

GREAT TABERNACLE

Each Evening this Week except Saturday,

At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Preaching by MAJ. D. W. WHITTLE.
Singing by MR. SANKEY.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.
Noonday Meeting Daily at Farwell Hall, conducted by Messrs. Whittle and Sankey.

McCORMICK HALL.

Greatest Graeco-Roman Wrestling Match on Record

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Saturday Evening, Oct. 14,

For $1,000 and the Championship of the World; best two falls in three; between

PROF. WILLIAM MILLER, Champion, and MONS. THIEUBAUD BAUER.

Reserved Seats, $1; Admission, 75c; Gallery, 50c. Reserved Seats can be obtained at Root & Son's, 156 State-st.; Julius Bauer & Co.'s, corner State and Monroe-sts.; Chapin & Gore's, Monroe-st., under Museum, and at Joseph Macklin's, 129 Dearborn-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m.; commence at 8.

COLISEUM.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT

Tendered to the Vocal Queen,

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

A Host of Volunteers, in addition to the Coliseum Company, all appearing in

A GIGANTIC SPECIALTY PROGRAMME.

McCORMICK HALL.

TO-DAY

Tickets will be on sale at STOTT'S, Stationer, 158 State-st., for

THEO. TILTON'S

NEW LECTURE, ENTITLED

"THE MASTER MOTIVES,"

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

A HIT: "FACT, I ASSURE YOU."

Last week of the Successful Comedy of

BRASS,

In which the author, Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, will appear in his original creation of

WAIFTON STRAY.

Saturday—Last Matinee of BRASS.
Monday, Oct. 16—The Favorite Comedian, JOS. MURPHY, as DAN O'HARA.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

MONDAY, Oct. 9. Every evening at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:15 p. m.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. Announcements extraordinary. First appearance this season of the phenomenon, LITTLE MAC,
the wonderful "Man Monkey" and "Baby Elephant." First week of the eminent Banjoist and Comedian, MR. J. K. CAMPBELL.
First week of "Les Miserables," "The Weary Traveler," "The Actor," "The Darkies' Holidays," and the new society sketch, "Charlie Ross," written expressly for Hooley's Minstrels, making the strongest bill of the season.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

BLACK

THE CROOK! THE CROOK!

REMODELED.

NEW........BALLET........NEW
NEW........SCENERY........NEW
NEW........EFFECTS........NEW
NEW........COMPANY........NEW
NEW........TRANSFORMATIONS........NEW
NEW........EVERYTHING........NEW
14—14...NEW SPECIALTY STARS...14—14
All Ladies' Nights. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY........Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN........Manager

EMERSON'S

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

GREAT HIT OF SENATOR BOB HART.

Monday Evening, Oct. 9, and during the week, an ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. Revival of the Celebrated MUTTON TRIAL, with BOB HART as Lawyer Hardcheek. Oct. 16—First Appearance of BILLY COURTWRIGHT. Oct. 20—Benefit of C. S. FREDERICKS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, Oct. 13, Second Week and Triumphant Success of the
TWO ORPHANS, and UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 15, 25, and 50 cents. Matinee Price, 15 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARRIES, &c.

FREESTONE

AND

GRINDSTONE

QUARRIES,

MACHINERY,

Farm Land, Manufactured Stocks,

AND

GOOD-WILL OF THE BUSINESS

OF

WORTHINGTON & SONS,

IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN,

FOR SALE BY TENDER

The Executors and Executrix of the late John Worthington offer for sale his valuable Quarries, Plant, Farm Land, Manufactured Goods on hand, and the Good Will of the business in Ohio and Michigan, and will, up to the 18th of October, 1876, receive tenders for the purchase of the whole or portions thereof. Tenders to be addressed to Walter S. Lee, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

The extensive business of Worthington & Sons as quarrymen and manufacturers of Block and Grindstone, has been carried on for twenty-one years, and is now in full operation, extending over the United States and Canada. Their chain of quarries equipped with all the modern improvements in tools and machinery, and their railroad privileges and docks, afford unsurpassed facilities for production and shipment. This year they manufactured and sold in one year (in addition to blockstone) FOURTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS OF GRINDSTONES, probably the largest quantity shipped in one year by any grindstone concern in the world, gives an idea of the extent of their resources and their business. The quarries are all in the most favorable situation for transportation purposes, and the machinery the most approved and in the best of order.

CHARACTER OF THE STONE.—Prof. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio, in Vol. II. of the State Geological Reports says:

"The Amherst Stone is now as widely known, and has a reputation as firmly established as any other building material in use, and is perhaps the most highly esteemed and popular stone known. It is everywhere highly appreciated for its beauty, durability, and the ease and certainty with which it is worked. This stone is commended by the following qualities, which it possesses in an unusual degree:—Durability—it is chemically nearly pure silica, and is scarcely more affected by weathering than the best granite. It is also very refractory, and will endure exposure to fire, by which Granite or Limestone would be entirely destroyed. Its strength varies from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs to the square inch, from two to four times that of the best brick, and at least sufficient to endure any weight likely to be imposed upon it by modern architecture. The color is a light drab, warm, cheerful, and unchangeable. The texture is fine and homogeneous, without flaws, iron, or clay boils. These qualities are rarely found in so great perfection combined in one stone, and are such as fully warrant the high reputation it enjoys."

LIST OF A FEW OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED WITH AMHERST AND BROWNHELM SANDSTONE FROM THESE QUARRIES.—Custom-House and Post-Office, Sandusky, O.; Court-House, Savings-Bank, National Bank Buildings, Cleveland; Boody House, Toledo; City Hall, Moffat's Block, Wayne County Bank, Detroit, Mich.; Capitol Building, Lansing; W. G. Fargo Dwelling, Buffalo; Powers' Block, Rochester; Bank Block, Syracuse; State Capitol (interior work), Albany; Custom-House and Post-Office, Ogdensburg; Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Synagogue, Jones' Block, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street; Brooks Bros.' Clothing House, W. B. Astor's Houses, Madison Avenue, New York; Prospect Park Stonework, Brooklyn; U. S. Court and Post-Office, Trenton, N. J.; Princeton College, Elizabeth, N. J.; Academy of Fine Arts, Agricultural College, Philadelphia; Trinity College Buildings, Hartford, Conn.; University Buildings, Easton, Pa.; Palmer Hotel, Pacific Hotel, Bryan Block, Honore Block, Mackinac Hotel, Chicago; Board of Trade Buildings, Peoria; Bank Building, Rockford; Custom-House and Post-Office, London, Ontario; D. McInnes & Co.'s Store, Hamilton; Custom-House, University of Toronto, Examining Warehouse, St. James' Cathedral, Toronto; Parliament Building, Ottawa; Windsor Hotel, Molson's Bank, Montreal; Mr. McGreevy's residence, Quebec.

BROWNHELM, O.—(1.) This quarry is situated about 35 miles from Cleveland, three and a half miles from Amherst, and 25 miles from Sandusky; is connected by a siding with the main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, and by a switch with a dock at Vermillion, on Lake Erie; is fully equipped, and gives employment to 145 men. It contains about 95 acres, composed of parts Lots No. 27 and 28 in Brownhelm Township, Loraine Co., together with the necessary rights of way for railway purposes. The equipment consists of three steam engines and boilers and one horse power, operating seven steam derricks and one horse-power derrick, which are all rigged for hoisting with wire rope, one hundred-horse power, seven steam-power hoisting gears, a blacksmith's shop with tools and office, tool house, carpenter's house, a stone dwelling-house, a stone barn, wagon shed, corn house, 13 double houses, two of stone and 11 of wood, six wooden houses, a stone stable, accommodating 13 horses. About 60 acres are in hay and pasture.

(2.) The residue of a term of 20 years in a quarry lease dated 9th May, 1865, from George Bacon to John Worthington, of the northeast part of lot 45 in Brownhelm Township, containing seven or eight acres, known as the Bacon quarry.

(3) The right, title, and interest of the late John Worthington in part of Lot 2, Brownhelm Township, containing 10 90-100 acres, more or less, as described in a deed from Bradley and wife to him, dated 27th June, 1863, and from A. Perry to him dated 18th July, 1863, both recorded in Loraine County records, in Book 16, pages 523-4,—known as the Farnsworth Quarry.

VERMILLION, Ohio.—(4) The harbor on Lake Erie has been dredged, and affords a depth of water ample to float any vessel on the lakes. The dock property consists of Water-Lots Nos. 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, and 218; the necessary rights of way for railway purposes; and 300 FEET OF SOLID DOCK. It is equipped with three steam derricks with steel wire rope, an engine and boiler, three hoisting-gears and building, an office, a boom-hoister, a horse, etc.

(5) Village-Lot 223, fronting on Toledo-st., being 57x129.

(6) Water-Lot containing about ½ of an acre, commencing at the northeast corner of the river-bridge abutment and running 100 feet east on the line of the north side of the road; thence 150 feet northerly, parallel with the river; thence 100 feet westerly; thence 150 feet southwardly to the place of beginning, subject to a 20-feet roadway on the east side.

AMHERST, Ohio.—(7.) This Quarry, formerly called the Hall Quarry, is about 3½ miles from Brownhelm, something over a mile northeast of Amherst Village, and is connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad by a switch. Its blockstone is of first-class quality, many fine buildings having been erected of it exclusively. It produces every grit known in Northern Ohio, and is excelled by none as a grindstone quarry. It is made up of portions of lots 59 and 60 in Amherst Township, and contains about 29 acres. The entire machinery has been in use only a few years, and is in good order. The equipment consists of 1 engine and boiler operating 2 wire-rope rigged derricks and one small grindstone lathe, 1 forty-horse power engine and boiler operating 3 gangs of saws for sawing stone; 1 large lathe for turning grindstones, and 2 derricks, 1 scythe-stone rubbing-bed, 1 office, 1 blacksmith's shop and tools, a tool-house, 5 double and 3 single frame dwelling-houses, 2 hoisting gears, &c., &c.

(8.) Business Office at North Amherst and contents.

(9) The residue of a term of 99 years in a lease dated 30th March, 1865, recorded in Loraine County Records of Leases, page 23, from Henry Mirthe and wife to John Worthington, of a portion of Lot 6 in Amherst Township, containing three acres.

MICHIGAN QUARRY.—(10) This contains about 105 acres at Grindstone City, Huron County, Mich., in Township 19, north of range 13 east, described in a deed from W. H. Cooper and others to John Worthington, recorded in vol. D., p. 467 of Huron County Register's office. It is about six miles from Port Austin. The product is the finest cutlery stone found in the United States. For farmers' use this stone has no equal, and finds a ready sale throughout the United States and Canada. The scythe-stones are well known by the brands of "Star," "Huron," etc., and have an enormous sale. The machinery, dock, buildings, houses, etc., are new and in the best condition. A salt vein underlies the whole property. There is a dock 1,800 feet long, with an average width of 25 feet, having upon it a store warehouse 50x30. There are four small stone lathes; one large do. which turns out grindstones weighing from 2,000 to 6,000 pounds each; one kitchen stone lathe; one scythe-stone factory, containing two gangs of saws; one rubbing-bed; one packing-house; one 45-horse power engine and boiler; four derricks, a blacksmith's shop, 1 double frame dwelling-house, 7 new single dwelling-houses, 1 old do., 1 two-story house, 1 store and office, 1 boarding-house accommodating 40 men, and contents, 1 cow, 3 horses, 30 sheep, 2 carts, 1 lumber wagon, 1 spring wagon, 6 horse cars, 1 frame barn, 300 cords of wood, complement of tools, etc., etc.

The good-will of the business and the manufactured stock on hand will also be sold.

Further particulars, pamphlets, with plans, photographs, abstracts of title, and all details, may be had on application to Worthington & Sons, North Amherst, O.; Hutchins & Campbell, Attorneys-at-Law, Cleveland; A. B. Jenks, 116 Randolph-st., Chicago; J. B. Waldron, Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron, Mich.; Foster, McWilliams & Clarke, Barristers, Toronto; and to

WALTER S. LEE,
SAMUEL PLATT,
JOHN McNAB,
MARY WORTHINGTON,
Executors and Executrix, Toronto, Canada.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. B. BRYANT'S

CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE

And English Training School,

STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON.

Largest Institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction. Students admitted at any time. Good boarding places for students who live out of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circulars. H. B. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

MADAME C. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,

167 Madison-av., New York.

Will reopen September 21. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mlle. SOPHIE LEBE and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Dr. Irving's class in the study of the History of the Fine Arts, begins in November.

CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE!!

CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water,

At the late fire of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. $80,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, to be sold at Appraiser's value, which is 50 per cent below first cost. Sale to continue from day to day until closed, at

168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Jobbers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. † Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Winona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Lake and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special N. Y. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colehour Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at Depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	[illegible]	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	[illegible]	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byron Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turner Park Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sunday excepted. † Daily. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily [illegible]
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily [illegible]
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily [illegible]
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Escanaba, or Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday [illegible]

MALT VINEGAR.

MALT VINEGAR.

CZIMEN'S MALT VINEGAR.

THE BEST AND PUREST IN THE MARKET. GUARANTEED TO BE [illegible]

CAMPBELL & [illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tilton's lecture tickets will be on sale this morning at Stott's, 156 State street.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Howe arrived at the Palmer House last evening, to remain till Monday.

The Evanston ladies of the First M. E. Church are holding lunches at 97 Washington street with great success.

George C. Needham, the Irish evangelist, and Harry Morehouse, the English evangelist, are stopping at the Brevoort.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., of Pekin, Ill., has accepted the call to the rectorship of Epiphany, Chicago, to take effect Dec. 1.

J. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*; William Walter, and Lieut. F. E. Walter, of Bearwood, Eng., are at the Palmer House.

The meeting of the Aid Society of St. Paul's Universalist Church and the sociable, appointed for this afternoon and evening, have been deferred.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

George H. Devoe, formerly manager and lessee of the Metairie Race-Course, New Orleans, La., is in the city, buying trotting and other stock, which he intends to transport to the Southern market this winter.

There is a sidewalk on the west side of Clark street, south of Jackson street, that at times is badly in need of repair. Last evening a young man named Robert Leary fell from it and was quite severely injured.

The Women's Hospital Fruit and Flower Mission expected to hold a monthly meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms yesterday morning, but only a small number being present an adjournment was had.

There will be a special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, 789 Michigan avenue, this morning at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will come before the meeting.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Lily May, a 5 months old infant, that was accidentally smothered to death in bed at No. 71 West Division Wednesday night. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 44 degrees; 10 a. m., 49; 12 m., 52; 3 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 50. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.30; 8 p. m., 30.17.

Miss Rankin, author of an able book on Mexico, and one of the most prominent missionaries to that country, will speak at 2:30 p. m. in Centenary Methodist Church, on Monroe, near Morgan, at the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The variety performers at the Academy of Music recently opened under the management of Fred Aims, have closed up shop for lack of salary. The use of the Academy has been offered the company for the remainder of the week, free of rent, for the purpose of setting them on their feet again.

A reunion of Shurtleff students will be held at the Sherman House (during the session of the Illinois Baptist State Convention), from 5 to 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Oct. 19, 1876. All Alumni and former students who may be in the city at that time are most cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bryant, of this city, delivered a lecture last week on "The Genius of Napoleon," at Morgan Park, which is described in the most enthusiastic terms by those who listened to her. She is an accomplished speaker, and some of her friends claim that she is superior to Anna Dickinson in eloquence.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Mission was held yesterday morning at No. 57 Washington street. Mrs. Beveridge presided, and Mrs. Hayward acted as Secretary. The business was merely routine, and of no public interest.

The proprietor of McGrath's saloon on Adams street, where James Howard, the contractor, was robbed, denies that his place is "a den of thieves." The robbery might have transpired in any saloon as easily as in that of St. James McGrath, which, the police officers at the Central Station say, does not bear a bad character.

During the last quarter, ending Sept. 30, 909 patients were treated at the German-American Dispensary, viz.: In July, 281, August, 331, September, 297. The number of prescriptions made amounts to 1,517. The following bills were examined and approved for payment: Aug. 4, for medicines, rent, etc., $125.02; Sept. 8, medicines, rent, etc., $146.40; Oct. 6, medicines, rent, etc., $133.63. Total, $405.05.

At a late hour last evening it came to the ears of a TRIBUNE reporter that eight knights of the punch were yesterday discharged from the employ of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company. The cause of their dismissal is said to have been that they collected fares from passengers, which never went into the coffers of the treasury. As the hour was late and the railroad offices closed, and the officers gone out of town, no further particulars could be obtained.

The championship wrestling-match between William Miller and Theobaud Bauer will take place to-morrow evening at McCormick Hall. These men are very evenly matched, and the question of superiority in Greco-Roman wrestling remains between these celebrated athletes. Miller won the championship from Bauer in St. Louis, defeating him best three in five falls, and afterwards issued a challenge to wrestle any man in the world for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side.

The New York *Mail* states that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the *Advance*, which is hereafter to be published in New York as well as in Chicago, and his valedictory appears in this week's issue of the *Christian at Work*. It is rumored that he will be obliged to leave Brooklyn on account of the continued ill-health of his family, physicians prescribing, as absolutely necessary to recovery, removal from the seaboard. Plymouth Church, of this city, has under consideration the propriety of extending a call to Mr. Talmage, and it is not unlikely that such may be done at an early date.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees and Directresses of the Chicago Orphan-Asylum, held at the bank of C. Follansbee & Son, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our highly respected President, Col. Josiah L. James, a generous, warm-hearted, genial Christian gentleman, one who has at all times had the interests of the institution at heart, a generous contributor to its support, for many years past a member and President of the Board of Trustees; and

WHEREAS, While we deeply feel the loss of so valuable a member of our Society, we meekly and humbly submit to the rulings of an all-wise Providence, feeling assured that, after a life of unusual prosperity and happiness, he has, at a good old age attained by few, passed away to another and a better world; and

WHEREAS, We feel it to be our duty to show the respect due to our departed friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death this Board of Trustees and Directresses lose a highly-efficient presiding officer and the Chicago Orphan Asylum a noble and devoted friend; and, be it further

Resolved, That we unite in tendering to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies in their great sorrow; that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of deceased by the Secretary under the seal of this corporation; that said resolutions be published in the Chicago daily newspapers, and that they be spread upon the records of the institution.

THE COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS LAST EVENING.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last evening,—a quorum present and Ald. Throop in the chair.

Ald. Pearsons asked permission to explain his vote on the sale of the Lake-Front. He wished to vigorously protest against that part of the resolution which donated $100,000 for the removal of the injunctions.

The Mayor sent in the name of J. H. Frane as Assistant City Weigher at No. 1147 Milwaukee avenue. He was confirmed unanimously. The name of Samuel Powell was also sent in as Weigher at the corner of State and Thirty-first streets. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

STREET CLEANING.

The Mayor also sent in the following document as from the Department of Public Works:

I would respectfully submit to your honorable body a statement of the condition of the funds appropriated for the present fiscal year "for cleaning streets and repairs," up to the 1st day of October, as follows:

Amount appropriated by Council	$168,000.00
Twenty-five per cent to be reserved	42,000.00
Amount of available funds	$126,000.00
Amount expended	118,000.89
Amount unexpended Oct 1	$7,021.11
Estimated amount for sweeping and cleaning for the months of October and November	4,000.00
Leaving a balance after providing for street sweeping and cleaning up to the 1st day of December	$3,021.11

Of this balance the outstanding claims not audited, together with the amount due at this date upon the pay-rolls for street-work, would absorb nearly or quite the whole amount, leaving the city without funds to prosecute the work necessary to be done in this department.

In the general reduction of the force, and the decreased compensation of the laborers now employed, 60 per cent has been saved to the city, and the present current expenses of this Department are now reduced to the lowest possible amount. It will undoubtedly be to the interest of the city, under existing circumstances, to suspend the work of street sweeping and cleaning, in accordance with the provisions of the contract of B. C. Cunningham, on the 1st day of December.

Your honorable body is respectfully requested to make such provisions for carrying out the work necessary to be done as will seem to you to be for the best interest of the city. Respectfully submitted.

M. HEATH, Mayor.

SIGNS AND EXECUTIONS.

The Corporation Counsel sent in two ordinances,—one concerning the Collection of Executions by Police Bailiffs and Justices of the Peace. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The same officer sent in a huge pile of paper which he said in a letter was an ordinance on signs. The fact that the document had about 150 pages of foolscap prevents its appearance. The mass was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

TAXES OF '73 AND '74.

Ald. Throop presented the following order, which was unanimously passed:

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee, together with the Law Department of the city, be requested to draft an act to be presented to the next Illinois Legislature with a view to remedying or recording the taxes of 1873 and 1874, which were set aside by the Supreme Court of this State on account of the unconstitutionality of what is known as Act No. 300; and that they report the same to this Council for approval at their earliest convenience.

The Chicago Chapter of Architects sent in a remonstrance to the abolition of the office of Building Inspector. Placed on file.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

Ald. Throop presented the following order, which was passed:

Ordered, That the centre of Twenty-second street, twenty-four feet in width, be paved with cedar blocks eight inches long, from Centre avenue to Ashland avenue, and curbed on each side with three-inch plank, at least twelve inches in width, and that one-third of the expense be assessed on the property benefited on the north side of said street, and two-thirds of the expense be assessed on the property benefited on the south side of said Twenty-second street, as near as may be; and that the Department of Public Works be requested to prepare the proper and necessary ordinance for that purpose, and report the same to this Council at their earliest convenience.

Ald. Sweeney introduced an order commanding the Commissioner of Health to furnish a complete list of its employes. Referred.

Ald. Pearson introduced a resolution cutting down the second and third assistants in the City Clerk's office, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, to $1,000 a year each; and moved to suspend the rules to pass the same. The Council refused to suspend the rules by 8 to 15, and the matter went to the Judiciary Committee.

ALD. GEORGE E. WHITE.

The following communication was read, and then the Council refused to receive it:

WHEREAS, The public prints and a majority of the so-termed reform Aldermen of the City of Chicago, have seen fit to maliciously scandalize our worthy and esteemed friend, Ald. George E. White;

Resolved, That we, the voters and tax-payers of the Tenth Ward of the City of Chicago, do indorse the action taken by Ald. George E. White in the Common Council, believing that the position taken by him is that of honesty, and for the best interest of the City of Chicago.

MINOR MATTERS.

Ald. Lawler introduced an ordinance repealing all ordinances granting privileges to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad (the Southport avenue line). Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, together with the Law Department.

The *Staats-Zeitung* Company presented a communication protesting against the selection of any other German newspaper than the *Staats-Zeitung* as corporation paper. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Ald. Cullerton introduced a resolution fixing the grade on Halsted street from Sixteenth to Seventeenth. It was a measure to ease the grade on the South Side of the viaduct. Passed.

Ald. Lawler moved the passage of an ordinance for the paving of Halsted street from Harrison street to the river. Passed.

Ald. Lawler presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting on West Harrison street in relation to the erection of Harrison street bridge, which had been a long time built but never put up. Referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

The Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of asking the Comptroller to report the amount paid to legal counsel in the Charter cases. Concurred in.

After several unimportant reports, Ald. Lawler moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called and showed only seventeen Aldermen present, whereupon the Council, having no quorum, dispersed.

"ALL ABOARD."

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

The second annual Convention of the Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of the United States and Canada met at the Tremont House yesterday. Mr. George W. Hewitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern, the first Vice-President, presided in the absence of the President, Mr. James G. Sherman, of the Michigan Central, who sent a letter of regrets from Detroit. Mr. A. M. Putnam, of the Illinois Central, second Vice-President, and Mr. Charles Huntington, of the Chicago & Alton, Secretary and Treasurer, were the only other officers in attendance.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, and, on motion, the appointment of a Committee on Credentials was temporarily deferred, and Mr. W. S. Sears, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, was introduced, and delivered the annual address, which was an interesting review of the history of railroads, and an epitome of the efforts of railroad men.

The following Committee on Credentials were then appointed: Messrs. Denning, Jennings, Bush, Graves, and Hill, who reported the names of the following

DELEGATES:

J. A. Foster, Baltimore & Ohio; A. J. Dunning, J. C. Greenman, Chicago & Alton; George Hewitt, M. J. Wheelan, Chicago & Northwestern; E. A. Ladd, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Galesburg Division; W. B. Jennings, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; C. J. Miller, Canada Southern; T. P. Robb, Chicago & Lake Huron; O. F. Wheeden, A. M. Putnam, Illinois Central; A. H. Graves, B. W. Graves, W. S. Sears, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; E. W. Bush, R. G. Wood, Michigan Central; J. M. Hopkins, Baltimore & Ohio; N. H. Martin, F. McConnahy, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota; J. Packard, William Feeney, Chicago & Alton; J. R. Sency, William Kilpatrick, Chicago & Northwestern; F. D. Underwood, H. K. Kelley, Chicago, M. & St. Paul; H. B. Evans, Frank O. Neil, W. W. Dodd, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; D. S. Hill, Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago; W. S. Cameron, Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; M. O. Benson, J. P. Sherwin, Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota; E. W. Bush, Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; J. McIntyre, Grand Trunk; W. J. Taylor, Gilman, Clinton & Springfield; A. W. Ballou, F. H. Peabody, Illinois Central; William Caldwell, Kansas Pacific; S. P. McBride, E. D. Phelps, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; J. B. Snyder, L. H. Somers, W. H. Clark, G. McCauley, H. H. McLane, D. B. Bronson, Michigan Central; H. Warner, Missouri, Kansas & Texas; H. H. Lovett, Ohio & Mississippi; C. B. Chellon, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; A. Bellman, Paris & Danville; L. Quick, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; G. Leckert, St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indiana; H. P. Goodell, C. C. Smith, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.

The following were appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws: W. S. Sears, A. J. Dunning, A. H. Graves, W. B. Jennings, C. Miller, S. B. Smith, W. Kilpatrick, George Martin, and John McIntyre.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and, after a general discussion on matters of no importance to the public, Mr. Huntington, Secretary and Treasurer, presented his report, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Nov. 28, 1875	$ 623.02
From assessments, dues, etc., to Oct. 1, 1876	3,046.00
	$3,669.02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loss No. 1—H. C. Brown	$327.00	
Loss No. 2—J. J. Frisbie	554.00	
Loss No. 3—George Trager	653.00	
Loss No. 4—F. D. Muzzy	653.00	
Moneys borrowed during 1875 and repaid	875.00	
Secretary's salary	200.00	
Printing, stationery, etc	305.25	
		3,567.25
Balance on hand		$106.77

The whole number of certificates of membership issued up to Sept. 30 was 897. During the year two withdrew, one died, two were killed, and one was permanently disabled. Since Oct. 1 forty-seven new members have been admitted.

The report of the Board of Directors was read and accepted.

An assessment of $1 on each member to cover expenses of the present meeting and liquidate the outstanding indebtedness of the Association was ordered.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted their report, making the following changes:

In the preamble to the constitution the words "amid the dangers and perils of a hazardous occupation" were stricken out.

Article VII. was amended by changing the amount to be paid to a member or his heirs in case of disability or death from $3,000 to $2,500.

ARTICLE VIII.—Whenever the membership of this Association shall reach 1,050 members, it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to cause the next succeeding assessment that is made for death or disability to be increased to $2.50 per member in place of $1 as at present.

SEC. 2. Whenever the membership in the first series shall reach 1,050, a second series shall be instituted by the Board of Directors, which shall be governed by the constitution and by-laws as they now exist. And whenever, by death, disability, or whatever cause, a vacancy occurs in the first series, the oldest member in the second series shall be substituted if he so desires. If not, the second oldest, and so on. And the Secretary is hereby instructed to keep all applications for membership in the second series on file in regular order, as they are received. Any member who is now a member of the first series may join the second series; but in the event of a vacancy in the first series, the member who belonged to the first series when the second series was instituted cannot again join the first series.

In Article X. of the by-laws the words "the result of an accident while in the discharge of his duty" were stricken out; and the amount of assessment was increased to $2.50.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—James Sherman, Michigan Central Railroad, Detroit, Mich.

First Vice-President—George Hewitt, C. & N. W. R. R., Chicago.

Second Vice-President—A. M. Putnam, I. C. R. R., Chicago.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles Huntington, C. & A. R. R., Chicago.

Directors—E. D. Latham, Bloomington, Ill.; E. A. Ladd, Chicago; H. L. Evans, Chicago; J. Ladd, Detroit; David Hill, Chicago; F. D. Underwood, Chicago; W. S. Sears, Adrian, Mich.

Thanks were tendered Messrs. Hooley, Haverly, Allen, and the managers of the Museum for courtesies extended. John T. Redmond, of St. Louis, was selected to deliver the annual address at the next meeting of the Association.

THANKS.

Deacon Sears offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Association be tendered to the proprietors of the Tremont House, who have been unremitting in their exertions to make everything pleasant for us.

Resolved, That to the members of the press we are under especial obligation for their attendance, and for reporting the proceedings of the Convention.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in this city Oct. 12, 1877.

THE TRUTH-SEEKERS.

RECEPTION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. FERNANDO JONES.

The members of the Philosophical Society have good reason to congratulate themselves on the complete success which attended their initial effort to promote a more social feeling among their number, in the pleasant gathering last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Jones, No. 910 Prairie avenue. That these delightful conversaziones will be continued at regular intervals during the season, there is scarcely a doubt. The Society meets every Saturday evening, and is entertained by the best thoughts of local scientists; but these meetings, while sufficiently pleasant in the entertainment they afford, are essentially lacking in any distinctively social features, and hence the propriety of the social gatherings, such as that of last evening. Many of the members of the Society were present, together with several ladies and gentlemen not within the pale, but who enjoyed the entertainment equally with the rest. Among those who made up this cultured assembly were Dr. Piper, Gen. and Mrs. Buford, Mr. and Mrs. Judge Graham, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Jackson, Prof. and Mrs. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Mr. John W. Ela, Mrs. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Sawyer, Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Bitting, Dr. Abbot, Miss M. E. Chapin, of the Chicago University, Mr. George F. Harding, Mr. Perry Baird, Mr. and Mrs. William Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. Shedd, Prof. and Mrs. Elias Colbert, the Misses Amy, Ettie, and Sophie Hunt, Mr. William Hunt, Mr. C. M. Kerting, Miss Bradley, Dublin, Ireland, Gen. R. W. Smith and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Colgrove, Dr. H. E. Garrison, Dr. and Mrs. Earle, Miss Bryant, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Dr. Blackall, Miss Laura Hubbard, Dr. R. N. Foster, Prof. J. W. Clark, Chicago University, and others.

The social features of the conversazione were varied with some excellent stereopticon illustrations of subjects connected with natural history, astronomy, geology, and mineralogy, under the direction of Dr. Piper. As the illustrations were displayed on the curtain, Dr. Piper maintained a running explanatory comment for the benefit of his audience. Mr. Perry Baird, a member of the senior class at the Chicago University, repeated his prize oration, delivered at Evanston a short time ago, "The Call for Thinking Men." It was listened to with marked attention, and the matter, as well as the manner of its delivery, warmly applauded. The remaining entertainment was quite as philosophical as any of the foregoing, and doubtless fully as interesting, and consisted of an elegant collation, which the hostess had prepared for her philosophical friends. The evening passed away most pleasantly, and the assembly broke up at an hour consistent with the requirements of true philosophy.

CITY-HALL.

The Building Department yesterday issued a permit to G. W. Bohanon to build a five-story brick, stone-front, store, 40x100 feet, on the lots known as Nos. 58 and 60 West Madison street.

The Department of Public Works have received seven bids for the raising to grade-line of houses fronting the approach to the Milwaukee avenue viaduct. The bids are for different houses, and will have to be considered separately. The award will be made as soon as practicable.

The total of moneys received in the Comptroller's office during the month of September is $1,367,201.42. Against this sum $1,252,216 in warrants have been drawn, leaving a balance of $114,985. About $500,000 of the receipts was from the popular loan and an equal amount from the collection of taxes of 1875.

Business at city headquarters is so unimportant, and there is so little of it, that the officials find plenty of time to pay due attention to politics. The many conventions, meetings, and political excitements of various kinds, have driven all familiar faces away from the City-Hall, and that nook is nowadays as quiet and deserted as a graveyard.

THE BRIDEWELL.

The quarterly report up to Sept. 30, made by Mr. Felton, Superintendent of the Bridewell, shows the following facts: Cash received, and paid to the Comptroller, $8,001.04; total expenses, $13,429.26; prisoners received—1,163 males, 589 females; total, 1,752; prisoners discharged—males, 1,036; females, 570; total, 1,606; prisoners now in Bridewell—males, 350; females, 103; total, 453. Offenses for which prisoners were committed—breach of peace, 911; intoxication, 97; vagrancy, 355; keeping or inmates of houses of ill-fame, disorderly, or gambling houses, 119; violating miscellaneous ordinances, 88; vagabonds, 155; disorderly conduct, 1; burglary, 2; larceny, 22; admitted to have been heretofore incarcerated, 1,752; whites, 1,640; blacks, 112; married, 647; single, 1,105; have children, 448; able to read and write, 1,465; able to read only, 53; cannot read or write, 234.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector is still selling the delinquent property in West Chicago.

The Grand Jury yesterday moved back to its old quarters, the room lately occupied by the whisky "exiles."

Judge Wallace will not hear applications for naturalization papers this evening. Judge Gary will do the honors in the Criminal Court, however.

The letting of the contract for furnishing the county with coal still hangs fire. The Committee of the County Board having the matter in charge was to have met yesterday afternoon, but a quorum could not be secured.

The work of moving from the old to the new Hospital is still going forward, and it is expected will be completed to-day. So far, the new institution has been attended with unusual fatality, the deaths from one cause or another averaging ten a day.

The Finance Committee yesterday sold the last of the old Fire Bonds, $100,000, to A. O. Slaughter, the highest bidder, for 5¼ premium and accrued interest. The Committee also negotiated a loan of $50,000 for one year, to meet a pressing debt, at 7.90, from the International Bank.

Col. Cleary will ask the County Board to increase the appropriation for running the County Hospital from $50,000 to $100,000. The expense of the institution last year was $58,000, and the new hospital will, of course, be far more expensive, hence the necessity for the increase in the appropriation.

CRIMINAL.

J. E. Reeves, of No. 259 West Adams street, complains that some burglar entered his apartment late Wednesday evening, and carted away an iron-bound trunk containing his wardrobe.

John Miller, colored, stole a coat from Mrs. Thomas' boarding-house, on the corner of Twelfth and State streets, wherefore John, who is an old offender, was last evening locked up at the Armory.

Henry Segar, for whom there is a reward offered by Ernest Harms, of Summit, whose horse Segar stole on the 3d instant, was arrested at Lyons yesterday, and was last night locked up at the Armory.

Fred Henneberg, for stealing a coat from Albert Jackson, of No. 553 North Halsted street, and George Blake, for stealing a pair of boots from Philip Meunier, of No. 373 Division street, are both locked up at the North Chicago Avenue Station.

Peter Riley, one of Parmelee's 'bus drivers, who persists in entering the Northwestern depot in search of passengers, contrary to the depot regulations, was yesterday given a fine of $25 by Justice Kaufman. Thomas O'Leary, a confirmed drunkard, 15 years of age, was sent to the House of Correction at the request of his mother.

J. H. Wallace, a patent-medicine man implicated with Dr. John C. West, who was sent to the Criminal Court last week for adultery with Josephine Ottman, was yesterday before Justice Matson upon a charge of bastardy preferred by the same woman. The Court thought it was a fearfully dirty mess all around, and held Wallace upon the charge in $1,000 bail to the Criminal Court.

James McNicholas, one of a well-known firm of sewer contractors, is the person locked up at the Central Station, charged with the James Howard robbery. Several hundred dollars were found in his shoe, and thus far that is all the evidence against him. Deputy Supt. Dixon asserts that he gave no such orders to keep the matter quiet, and invites the fellow who first said so to step up to his office and receive the compensation due him.

Henry Jackson and Charles Smith, charged with the larceny of $159 in a pocket-book from Maj. Bradford, at his gambling den, No. 87 Halsted street, were each held in $300 bail to the Criminal Court by Justice Salisbury yesterday. The act was done on the evening of Oct. 3, while the defendants and others were engaged playing faro, by lifting out a panel which had been sawed in the bottom of the money-drawer. The deed was evidently done by some one connected about the place, and the evidence showing that Jackson had been rummaging about at unseemly hours on the night previous left but little doubt as to his guilt.

L. W. Robbins, vagrant, $100 fine; Edward Hayes, three-card-monte gambler, six months in the House of Correction; upon scoring which at the Police Court yesterday morning, Justice Scully lazily sank back into his easy-chair, and bethought himself of the happy time when he would take upon himself the garb of the Grangers, and with the Grangers stand away out West in Kansas. Just then a grasshopper—one of those who do no work all summer and wear their linen dusters all winter—hopped in at the open window, and the Judge was so annoyed with its premonitory creekings that he immediately adjourned court, leaving Harry Niel's case of burglary to go over to the 14th inst. in $1,000 bonds.

Xavier Zollinger is the copy-book signature of a rather snide gambler who was put in limbo yesterday afternoon by Detective Simmons. Zollinger is wanted upon the complaint of George Orlson, an obese and aged citizen of Saginaw, Mich., who alleges that some weeks ago Zollinger arrived in their happy little town, and registered as Col. S. Swenson, from Deadwood, in the mining district. His slick, oily tongue and polished ways gained for him the friendship of the Mayor, Chief of Police, and other magnates of the town, to each of whom Swenson represented that he was in pursuit of some hardened criminal who was supposed to be harbored in the city. He represented Deadwood as a perfect heaven for the swamped speculator, and induced many to take up their burdens for the mining district. One only, however, appears to have been foolish enough to make the departure, and this was Orlson. After being bunkoed out of various sums of money, which "would be made all right you know when we get home," Orlson made the departure alone, but went only as far as Council Bluffs, where he learned the true state of affairs. He returned to town yesterday, and, upon relating his story to Detective Simmons, the latter went out on Sherman street and gobbled up Zollinger. The fellow must have found Saginaw a poor place to tackle, for, according to Olson's story, he is out only some $35.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The opening hop of Hyde Park society came off last evening under the auspices of the ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. About 300 persons were present. Prof. A. E. Bournique acted as master of ceremonies. The music consisted of eleven pieces under the direction of Johnny Hand. Supper was served at 11 o'clock and was conceded to be one of the happiest efforts of the hotel proprietors. To the ladies of St. Paul's Church are due the thanks of all Hyde Park for their pleasant way of providing entertainment for the social world. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Col. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Skow-Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Smale, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Barter, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hately, Mr. and Mrs. Stell, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. Kenicott, Dr. and Mrs. Flood, Mrs. Milburn, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs Davis, Misses Springer, Taylor, Ackerman, Lee, Waldron, Sargent, Booth, Lewis, Morris, Beebee, Atkinson, Wicks of Saginaw, Buell, Kenuicott, Smith, and Lavere; Messrs. Marsh, Hebden, Molinean, Fairman, Barker, Talcott, Cornell, Talcott, Perry, Roug, Shepard, Barney, Goss, Dandy, Isberg, Barron, Kirkwood, Sharp, March.

A service was held at the Presbyterian Church yesterday on the day of fasting and prayer.

The Board of Trustees will hold a meeting to consider the drainage question, at the Town Hall this evening.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The attendance at Jerome Park to-day was very large. The weather was delightful, and the track in fine order. The first race was for the Members' Cup, one mile and an eighth. First Chance, Madge, Gray Friar, and Waco started, and in the order named passed the winning post. Time, 2:08.

The second race was for the Centennial Cup, sweepstakes for all ages, $250 each, $100 forfeit, with a plate of the value of $2,500, and $1,500 in money added, the second horse to receive $750 out of the stakes, and to save his stake, four miles. There was great interest manifested, and the pool-selling was heavy, at about the following terms: Tom Ochiltree, $1,700; Acrobat, $750; D'Artagnan, $410; Big Sandy, $200. The horses got away on even terms. Acrobat led, with Big Sandy second and Ochiltree third. On the first quarter Ochiltree passed Big Sandy, who was also passed on the first mile by D'Artagnan. At the end of the first mile, Acrobat led by two lengths, with Ochiltree second and D'Artagnan third. At the end of the second mile the same positions and distances were entertained. At the end of the third mile Acrobat led still. Big Sandy made good work on this mile, and closed on Ochiltree, D'Artagnan falling far behind. On the last half mile Ochiltree crept up to and passed Acrobat, and won the race by half a length, with Acrobat second, Big Sandy a good third, and D'Artagnan far behind. Time, 7:36.

The 1¼ mile dash was won by Warlock, Mettle second, Athlene third. Time 2:13½.

The selling race, 1½ miles, was won by Shylock, Partnership second, New York third. Time, 3:12½.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—At the third and last day's races of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association, the weather was clear and pleasant, the track in excellent condition, and the attendance moderate. It proved the best day's sport of the meeting, the favorites being beaten in three of the races. The first race was for the Young America Stakes, $200, for two-year-olds, dash of one mile; $25 entrance; play or pay. Association to add $300, second horse to get $50, twenty-eight nominations, five started:

D. Swigert's ch. c. Baden-Baden, by Australian, and Lavender	1
F. F. Horn's ch. c. King William Foster, dam by Lexington	2
Douglas & Co.'s b. f. Barbara, Bonnie Scotland and Jalup	3
Mayo's Alice Murphy and Brown's Beersheba	not placed

Time—1:46¼.

The second race was for the Suwanee stakes, for 3-year-olds, subscription $50, half forfeit, Association adds $600, mile heats. Only two starters, Creedmoor and Jack Sheppard. The first-named was the favorite. No pools sold. Bets 100 to 10. The race was won by Jack easily in two straight heats.

William Mayo's b. c. Jack Sheppard, Jack Malone and Septilla	1	1
Williams & Owens' ch. c. Creedmoor, Asteroid and Target	2	2

Time—3:35¼, 3:42¼.

The third race was for the Association purse, $150, two-year-olds, dash of a mile. Won by Made Duke, Belle Isle second, Beersheba third, Annie C. and Belladonna not placed. Time, 1:48.

The fourth race was for an Association purse of $200, distance of one and one-eighth miles:

Highland Vintage	1
Redding	2
Gill's ch. f.	3
Pythian last.	

Time—2:02¼.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Midol's Park plate race at Newmarket, to-day, was won by Chamant, with Pettigrino second, and Plunger third. Eighteen horses ran.

THE TRIGGER.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 12.—The three days' pigeon-shooting tournament in this city closed this evening. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated, but the interest was lively, and the shooting fair. Taylor of Mendota, Pease of Sterling, Johnson of St. Louis, and McKinzie of Galesburg, were the principal winners. About 2,000 birds were disposed of. This afternoon A. H. Bogardus, champion wing-shot of the world, gave an exhibition, in which he did some very fine shooting. The tournament was ably conducted by Mr. E. T. Martin, of Chicago.

GOOD SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—The Milwaukee Rifle Team's score for the New Orleans prize is as follows: Eight hundred yards, total, 463; 900 yards, 425; 1,000 yards, 442. Johnson's score is within two of the highest score at Creedmoor. The grand total is 1,335, and exceeds the score of Australia and Canada at Creedmoor.

THE SCORE AT NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Inter-State rifle match suggested by the Crescent City Rifle Club of New Orleans last summer, took place to-day, each team shooting at home. Thirteen clubs took part in the contest, belonging in New York, Saratoga, Rochester, Ogdensburg, and Goshen, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.; Providence, R. I.; Burlington, Vt.; North Manchester, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Boston and Worcester, Mass.; and New Orleans, La. Col. C. B. Mitchell, President of the Amateur Rifle Club of this city, selected as the team to represent the Club Rathbone, Allen, Weber, Farwell, Bruce, Jewell, Blydenburgh, and Sanford, with Anderson, Hyde, Geiger, and Conlin as reserves. Blydenburgh, Sanford, Anderson, and Geiger were unable to shoot, and the team was completed by the substitution of W. Hayes, of Newark, S. G. Perry, and D. Smyth, of Yonkers, members of the Amateur Rifle Club. Maj. Holland acted as Captain of the team. No one doubted that a stronger team might have been chosen, and it was generally felt that the match had been badly managed. The wind was uncertain and baffling. The shooting was poor throughout. The following are the scores: Allen, 198; Rathbone, 187; Smyth, 186; Hayes, 80; Jewell, 179; Weber, 173; Overbaugh, 170; Perry, 155. Grand total, 1,423.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The Crescent City Rifle Club team, in the International State match to-day, made 1,507 out of a possible 1,800. The light was good, wind light, but variable. Gen. Greene, A. A. G. Department of the Gulf, acted as umpire for the absent teams, and the marking and scoring was under his supervision. Gen. Auger and staff were present during the shooting. Telegrams received give the following scores and other points by competing teams: Chicago Dearborn Rifle Club, 1,420; Hartford, Conn., Rifle Association, 1,371; Worcester, Mass., 1,072, wind shifting and gusty; New York Amateur Rifle Club, 1,423.

BASE-BALL.

ST. LOUIS VS. MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—Base-ball: St. Louis Browns, 13; West Ends, of Milwaukee, 5; seven innings played.

MISSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—The Woman's National Board of Missions of the Christian Church met in this city to-day, with a fair attendance. Reports of State Societies show them all to be in a flourishing condition, and the officers of the National Board report its affairs to be in good condition. During the day essays were read by Miss E. J. Dickinson, of Eureka, Ill., on "State Organization," and Miss N. E. Atkinson, of Wabash, Ind., on "Woman's Work."

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—Yellow fever interments, 7. Among the deaths is James H. Guerrard, signal officer.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

Her Altered Views on the Liquor Question.

A Contrast Between Germany and the United States.

Some Bad Effects that Have Resulted from Our Temperance-Movement.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEIPZIG, Saxony, Sept. 25.—I have now lived five months in Germany, and have paid close attention to the habits of the people, and am convinced there is not a tithe of the drunkenness among them that there is with us; and, so far as I can learn, there is not now, and never has been, a temperance-society of any kind. I cannot learn that there ever has been an attempt to make the manufacture or sale of liquor disreputable. There certainly is

NO ODIUM ATTACHED TO IT.

The most respectable grocers keep a supply of fermented and malt liquors, and they are in universal use. Beer is as staple an article of household consumption as bread or cheese. Old and young, male and female, drink it. They take it with their meals instead of tea; and, in the five months in which I have been watching for drunken folks, I have seen two men partially intoxicated.

There has been one frightful murder committed, in cold blood, for money; but I have not heard of any one being killed, or seriously hurt, in a drunken brawl; yet the people do not confine themselves to malt and fermented liquors, for brandy and whisky are as easily obtained as wine, and I have not been able to learn that there is any more restriction on the sale than on that of tea or tobacco. There is no disgrace, no penalty, attached to their manufacture, sale, or use. These are reserved for the abuse. Each person is required to govern his or her own appetite, and, failing to do so, bears the consequence alone. It is the man who gets drunk, not the one that furnishes the means, who bears the penalty of drunkenness, and the result of the system is certainly

ADMIRABLE AS COMPARED WITH OURS.

I look about here, and back fifty-five years to the time when there was a barrel of "cherry-bounce" in the cellar of my father's house, a bottle of whisky in the kitchen-cupboard, and wine or cordial in the sitting-room closet; when my father, grandfather, and uncles all took "bitters" every morning as conscientiously as they held family-worship, and compelled every child in the house to take bitters. Not one of them ever was drunk, or, if they were, I never heard of it. My brother always had to take bitters when I did, and never learned to love them. In fact, I do not think either of us ever could have overcome the disgust we acquired for the taste of whisky, for we always had to take a spoonful with our castor-oil and Epsom salts.

If any one came to the house on a visit, or on business, he or she was not politely received unless offered something to drink; and, when the Rev. John Black came to make a pastoral visit and ask us our questions, he took a glass of wine and some cake. I never heard of him being drunk, or even "the worse for liquor." In fact, I never knew, in the list of our friends and relations, of any one who did get drunk, until long after I had enlisted to reform the world through the agency of temperance-organizations. I joined them early, and have, until quite recently, labored faithfully to promote their growth, and have come to the conclusion that

I HAD A GOOD DEAL BETTER HAVE BEEN OTHERWISE EMPLOYED.

I think we succeeded in driving a majority of conscientious men out of the business of manufacturing and selling liquor, and so turned it so largely into the hands of unscrupulous persons that the adulteration and poisoning of this staple of human consumption became a matter of course. To this adulteration and poisoning are due the madness and murder, and nine-tenths of the crime traced to its use.

We raised excitements in which hundreds of thousands signed solemn "pledges," afterwards broken. We imposed legal restrictions, which were evaded by thousands of the men who voted for them, and tens of thousands of otherwise law-abiding citizens. Prohibitory laws have engendered wholesale demoralization, in the tricks resorted to for their evasion, and have thus aided in lowering the standard of truthfulness and business-integrity, until perjury itself is scarcely regarded as a crime, and our business is paralyzed for lack of confidence in the integrity of business-men.

The temperance-movement has certainly aided in bringing about that state of society in which a man convicted of having flatly contradicted himself on oath can be the candidate of a powerful party for the highest office in the land.

Let honest temperance-men look this matter squarely in the face. It is not possible that a man can take, and break, a solemn pledge, without a loss of self-respect, and a loss of respect for the truth; yet, under the influence of temperance-excitements, how many, many thousands have been induced to take pledges, often ratified by a judicial oath, never again to use alcohol as a beverage, and have afterwards violated that pledge,—broken that oath!

The cases are so numerous that it is long since any real disgrace or shame has attached to this kind of solemn falsehood, this form of perjury. In an honest effort to promote public sobriety,

PUBLIC INTEGRITY HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY UNDERMINED,

and, if the purpose had been accomplished, the loss would have been immeasurable; but we have totally failed in our object, while the means used to accomplish it have been of the nature of burning the barn to get rid of the rats. A lack of sobriety is a serious national evil; but lack of truth between man and man is social destruction. A State can better support two drunkards than one liar; better ten drunkards than one who will swear falsely; and how many false oaths have we induced by the temperance-movement! The number is simply appalling; but even more alarming is the roll of those who have learned, by trickery, and fraud, and perjury, to evade and violate law. A nation of drunkards may maintain its existence intact; but a nation of liars is an impossibility, for truth is the bond of society; and if, in the attempt to cure drunkenness, we have induced falsehood, we have been curing ague by the introduction of yellow-fever.

The mistakes of honest men have wrought the world much wo; but I doubt if any one was ever

MUCH MORE MISCHIEVOUS

than that of our entire temperance-movement. It has all been conducted on the principle that the criminal is the innocent, imbecile victim of him who can be nothing more than an accessory. It has confused the public mind on the question of individual responsibility. It has furnished the drunkard, in advance, with apologies, extenuations,—nay, justification of his sin! It has taught thousands to think of themselves as irresponsible parties to their own crimes, and has been in direct contravention of the Divine rule which holds every soul responsible for its own act. It has incorporated into the Moral Law a command never before found there, and made it overshadow all other commands.

The Eleventh Commandment—thou shalt not make or sell intoxicating drinks—has been enforced to the great detriment of the whole spirit of the Decalogue, which addresses itself to the individual, never to society, and gives no man a right to apologize for his own sin on the ground of temptation.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—The Louisville Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Kentucky adopted the report of the Committee on the British disaffection, proposing to voluntarily surrender to the R. W. G. Lodge all jurisdiction in regard to colored people, and permit that body to organize subordinate and grand lodges among the people, pledging co-operation in the work. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. C. T., George W. Bain, Louisville; G. W. C. T., T. B. Demare, Harrodsburg; G. W. V. T., Miss Stella Mills, Glasgow; G. W. Sec. and Treas., Tom Needham, Louisville; G. W. K., I. R. Lemon, Benton. The membership in the State is 25,397, the largest number ever enrolled, making the Grand Lodge the second in the United States and the third in North America.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. HYACINTHE, Oct. 12.—Blanchette the younger, charged with causing the great conflagration here, escaped from jail last night, and is supposed to be hiding in Montreal City. Three prisoners escaped with him. The jails in Canada are becoming a by-word, prisoners being apparently able to walk out unmolested whenever it suits their convenience.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Transport trade on the lake is brisk and vessels are scarce. To Lake Ontario ports 2 cents is freely paid for grain. To Lake Erie 2¼ cents is paid, and 4@4½ cents offered for vessels to Chicago.

Over 3,000 head of cattle and 200 horses have been shipped this season from Canada to England.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PETERBORO, Ont., Oct. 12.—James Ryan, a wealthy merchant of this place, who, in a drunken fit, stabbed and killed his wife the 8th of May last, was to-day sentenced to be hanged the 21st of November.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 12.—The shareholders of the Great Western Railway held a special general meeting to-day, the Rt. Hon. E. C. Childers, President, in the chair. The project of amalgamating with the Grand Trunk was duly considered, and finally rejected by an overwhelming majority. The proposition was that the Great Western should pay to the Grand Trunk the sum of $1,125,000 by way of rental for the use of the whole of the latter's lines west of Toronto, including the Buffalo & Lake Huron, the International Bridge, and the St. Clair ferries. Mr. Childers, in a long speech, condemned a series of what he termed discreditable acts of the Grand Trunk Road, and denounced it as the Ishmael of American railroad lines. The report was finally passed unanimously.

Richard Potter, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and Capt. Tyler has been appointed to succeed. There is unusual stir in railway circles.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct 12.—This morning the Railway Committee of the Privy Council had before them the representatives of the Great Western Railway and Hamilton & Northwestern Railway Companies. The latter Company ask permission to cross the track of the former Company near Hamilton. The Great Western objects on the ground of danger, the crossing being a level one, and urge that an elevated crossing be built. Engineers of the Canada Southern, New York Central, and Michigan Central Railroads gave evidence which went to show that level crossings were considered dangerous and undesirable. The Government took the matter into consideration, and promised a decision in three days.

MINOR ITEMS.

Messrs. Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific Railroad, were in the city yesterday. They have been on a tour of inspection over the Union Pacific Railroad, and are on their return to New York. It is said that their presence in the city at the present time has something to do with the intended formation of a through line from New York to San Francisco. This project has long been Mr. Gould's pet plan, and it is said that nearly all the obstacles in the way to its accomplishment have been overcome. The route is to run from New York to Buffalo via the Erie; from thence via the Atlantic & Great Western to Mansfield; from this point via the Chicago Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Chicago. At this point the latter road is to form a connection with the Chicago & Northwestern. From Chicago the line will run via the Northwestern to Omaha, and thence via the Union and Central Pacific Roads to San Francisco.

The American Bridge Company of this city has taken the contract for the construction of the bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie. The whole cost of the bridge and its approaches is estimated at $5,000,000. According to the terms of the contract, the Construction Company agrees to build the bridge and to accept as payment $1,000,000 in cash, and the remainder in the securities of the bridge company. It is announced that the money required has been provided for, with the exception of about $15,000, and that work on the bridge will be begun in a very short time.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway occurred to-day. W. H. Bloodgood, of New York, was elected Director, vice J. D. Lohmer resigned. Gen. L. B. Parsons, of Flora, Ill., and Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill., whose terms of office expired by rotation, were re-elected Directors. All of the officers were re-elected. The meeting was harmonious. The Executive and Finance Committee at New York are Daniel Torrence, John King, Jr., and M. H. Bloodgood. Gen. L. B. Parsons, Frank W. Tracy, and Theodore G. Meier, constitute the Auditing Committee at St. Louis.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—In the case of the Central Pacific Railroad Company against A. A. Cohen, the Court to-day, on the conclusion of the argument, at once rendered a verbal decision in favor of the defendant, promising a written decision in a few days.

GRASSHOPPERS.

A Dismal Report from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—*To the Editor of the Pioneer-Press*: A short trip through Nicollet, Sibley, and a part of Brown Counties has convinced me that the grasshopper question is one of much more serious importance than our people suppose. In a drive of thirty miles I did not see a furrow turned. Vacant houses and deserted farms are not infrequent. Those who remain cannot possibly hold out much longer. Many of them are actually facing starvation. Unless a change soon comes our western counties must be depopulated. The crisis is reached. The people have struggled for their homes and farms during the last four years of devastation by this terrible scourge, but they cannot hold out much longer. The issue is now positive, simple, and well-defined. Shall the country be occupied by the people or the grasshoppers? They cannot both inhabit the same country much longer.

If the greater part of the eggs deposited shall hatch out, there will be grasshoppers enough to devour every green thing in the State of Minnesota next year. The deposit of eggs is probably hundreds of times greater than it has ever been before. If they shall develop into full-grown grasshoppers, and remain in the State, the result is fearful to contemplate. I am satisfied that if a universal raid were made upon them wherever they are, immediately upon their beginning to hatch out, disaster might be averted. But action must be prompt and in every part of the region infested. I do not believe that men can be driven out by grasshoppers, if a combined effort is made with a determination to win.

Now, as to the theory of the eggs being destroyed by the red worm. I investigated this matter, and while it is unquestionably true that the worm is at work, yet at the present rate of destruction it will absolutely amount to nothing at all. For every egg destroyed there will be a thousand left, speaking within bounds at that. So, too, some of the eggs are rotting, but the decrease from this cause will also be infinitesimally small in comparison with the whole number deposited.

It is possible that very unfavorable weather in the spring might destroy and prevent the eggs from hatching out. It is also possible that favorable winds might drive them away as soon as they are able to fly, but these are contingencies that cannot be taken into account in deciding the question, "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" Yours respectfully,

E. J. HODGSON.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The reception given to Gen. Newton by the Xavier Union last night was attended by Mayor Wickham, Gen. Hancock, Comptroller Green, G. W. Childs, Gen. Scammon, Bishops Corrigan and Laughlin, and large numbers of prominent Catholic clergymen and substantial citizens.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 12.—To-night the Lincoln House was opened in grand style. Over 300 people were present.

FINANCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 12.—The stockholders of the Nevada Bank had their annual meeting yesterday, and re-elected their old officers. The proposition to increase the capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 was unanimously carried, and shortly after Flood & O'Brien drew their check for the full amount of the increase.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Oct. 12.—A saloon-keeper named Joseph Miller, of State Road Coolie, five miles southeast of this city, shot himself through the head last evening. Financial embarrassment is said to be the cause of the suicide. He leaves a wife and children destitute.

Madeira Wine.

Dr. Michael Graham, a London physician now in Madeira, has just made public a most disheartening report as to the present condition and future prospects of the Madeira grape. It seems that the growers who had replanted their *vignoles* after the long-continued blight have enjoyed but a brief respite from the ravages of the pitiless, root-sucking *Phylloxera vastatrix*, which is scattering desolation among the vines more ruthlessly than ever, and the peasants are burning their grape-laden trellises in heaps. Around Funchal there is not, according to Dr. Graham, a single vineyard in a thoroughly sound condition. Meanwhile, for "inland consumption," or to maintain an impossible competition with sherry, desperation, combining with dishonesty, has thrown itself into the fabrication of spurious Madeira, from apples and other fruits, which, "branded to the hilt," and disguised with a small admixture of genuine wine, is being bottled and labeled as of "selected growths."

FIRES.

THE HOUSTON FIRE.

Dispatch to Galveston News.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 7.—At ten minutes past 9 to-night a fire, destined to prove a serious conflagration before it could be arrested, originated in the building occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Van Alstyne Building, corner of Main and Congress streets. The stores occupied by A. Cramer and Mills, the clothier, were soon enveloped in flames.

As much valuable property in the principal business locality of the city was threatened, the greatest excitement spread, and thousands of people soon blocked up Main street. The flames necessitated abandonment of the Western Union Telegraph office, which was afterwards destroyed, and telegraphic communication on all lines centreing there interrupted for the night.

After burning Van Alstyne's buildings the fire passed beyond control, and results in the total destruction of the main business block of Houston, with the exception of Gray's and Pilot's building. The following buildings were burned in addition to the Van Alstyne building: J. R. Morris' four-story, valued at $50,000, occupied by himself as a hardware store; William Palmer's three-story, valued at $25,000; Fleishman's three-story, valued at $30,000; T. J. Latham's three-story, valued at $35,000, stock $75,000; Henry S. Fox's corner building, containing the Western Union Telegraph office and bank, $88,000, insured for $30,000.

Among the merchants burned out are Elsasser, $10,000; and T. R. Franklin, $25,000.

There is no wind, and the fire will now cease (this midnight).

This dispatch goes from Union Depot, the telegraph office in the city being totally destroyed.

It is thought from the blaze that Gray's building is burning.

The loss in buildings, stocks, etc., at the outside may be set down at $350,000.

AT SOUTH SCITUATE, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—The Richmond mill, in South Scituate, owned by Robert Joslin, and employing thirty hands, on cotton-yarn, was burned last night. The loss is $25,000; the insurance, $13,000.

UNEQUALED.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, for excellence in every respect, is unequaled.

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHILL—ADDY—In this city, Oct. 10, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. George F. Churchill and Miss Lizzie M. Addy, daughter of Edward Addy, Esq.

DEATHS.

CARRUTHERS—Oct. 12, at No. 235 North Market-st., John, son of James and Euphemia Carruthers, aged 10 months.

Funeral by cars to Rosehill at 12 o'clock, Oct. 13.

HOWES—Oct. 12, at Prescott, Wis., the Hon. William Howes, aged 67.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

BOURK—Oct. 12, Patrick Bourk, aged 46 years, at his residence, No. 72 West Indiana-st.

Funeral Saturday, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock, to St. Stephen's Church, where there will be high mass, thence by carriages to Calvary.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN GRAND COUNCIL.

There will be grand rally of Republicans at headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake-sts., this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Gen. Martin Beem, the Hon. Legrand W. Perce, ex-member of Congress from Mississippi, and Mr. W. E. Day, will address the meeting.

REPUBLICAN VETERANS.

There will be a meeting of the North Division Veteran Club at the headquarters corner of Clark and Erie streets, this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures for uniforms, hats, and the transaction of other important business. No Tilden man need apply.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

The candidates nominated on the Republican Congressional, County, and Legislative tickets, are requested to meet at Republican headquarters, northeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, on Saturday morning, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock, for consultation.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The persons appointed on the County Committee at the late County Convention are requested to meet at headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., Saturday, Oct. 14, at 2 p. m.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Club of the Seventh Ward, and also Company "B," Seventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Guards, will meet this evening at their headquarters, corner of West Fourteenth and Union streets. The Club will meet at the usual hour, but Company "B" will meet at 7:30 sharp to make arrangements for a street parade.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Company B, Seventeenth Ward Scandinavian Hayes and Wheeler Minute-Men, are requested to meet this evening at 7:30 p. m. for parade, at headquarters, 61 Chicago avenue.

EUPEON.

EUPEON!

Will cure any pain that can be reached by outward application. Positive proof of its having cured parties of Rheumatism and Neuralgia is in the hands of our agents. For Headache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, and Cuts, it affords instant relief. It is clean and easily applied.

For sale by all Druggists.

Wholesale Western Agents, H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, ETC.

OFFICE, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Saturday, Oct. 14, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY

AUCTION SALE,

Friday Morning, Oct. 13, at 9:30 O'clock.

OUR USUAL IMMENSE LAY-OUT.

New Parlor Suits,

New Chamber Sets.

A full line Brussels, Velvet, and Wool Carpets, 250 Woolen Blankets, Lounges, Mattresses, Book Cases, Desks, Cooking, Heating, Parlor, and Office Stoves. General Housekeeping Goods, Plated Ware, Cigars, Teas, General Merchandise, etc., etc. Two Elegant Crystal Chandeliers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Oct 14, at 9:30 o'clock.

10 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY IN OPEN LOTS, YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE.

First-class Second-Hand Furniture, Marble-Top Bureaus, White Hair Mattresses, Etageres, Marble-Top Tables, Walnut Chairs, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Wire Springs, Lounges, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Rockers, Velvet and Wool Carpets, Showcases, Stoves, Parlor and Office Desks.

Attend this sale if you want bargains.

By E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,

205 East Randolph-st.

Make Liberal Cash Advances and Prompt Returns.

Saturday, Oct. 14, 10 a. m., Furniture of all kinds, at Auction, Carpets, Stoves, Billiard Tables, Show Cases, Desks, &c. HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

FURNACES.

Furnaces

Do not buy a Furnace for your house until you have examined the "BURTIS" and "HOT BLAST"—powerful heaters, all cast iron, and low priced. J. D. MACLEAN, 304 State-st.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

VOLUME ... WESTERN ... Whoever would achieve success in business must ... than his competitors in ... his store is in a prominent ... cured the good will of a ... ligent buyers, that is the ... to success. If to these ... stock of goods, and he ... experienced salesmen, the ... the usual conditions in ... success. When he invit... his store through the colu... lated newspaper, it is as ... announcement, if intend... form to the truth, as if ... dressing an experienced ... advertising to be effective ... conditions.

Travelers' ... PALMER HOUSE (fire-p... The best furnished hou... BREVOORT HOUSE— ... GRAND PACIFIC HOT... JOHN B. DRAKE ... Dealers in Artistic ... Household and Perso... SILKS AND FINE DRE... JEWELERS AND SILVE... WEDDING STATIONER... HOTEL RANGES AND ... RATUS— ... MEN'S FINE UNDERWE... CHINA AND GLASSWA... SCALES— ... SILVER-PLATED WAR... SAFES— ... DIAMONDS— ... OIL PAINTINGS, LIT... IMPORTERS OF WOR... ARTISTIC TAILORS— ... ART WORK IN STERLIN... SEWING-MACHINES— ... CARRIAGES— ... FINE WATCHES— ... GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPO... CLOCKS AND BRONZES ... PIANOS (Chickering & So... The cards will appear ... first page in THE CHICAGO ... For further particulars ad... Care Publisher ... NEW PUBLIC... THE THEORY ... In Its Relation to Art ... By DR. WILHELM ... L. PRANG ... PUBLISHERS ... For Sale by HADLEY ... PHOTOGRA... ORMSBY ... HATS